Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 37. BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 11, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

" DANCE-OFFERING "

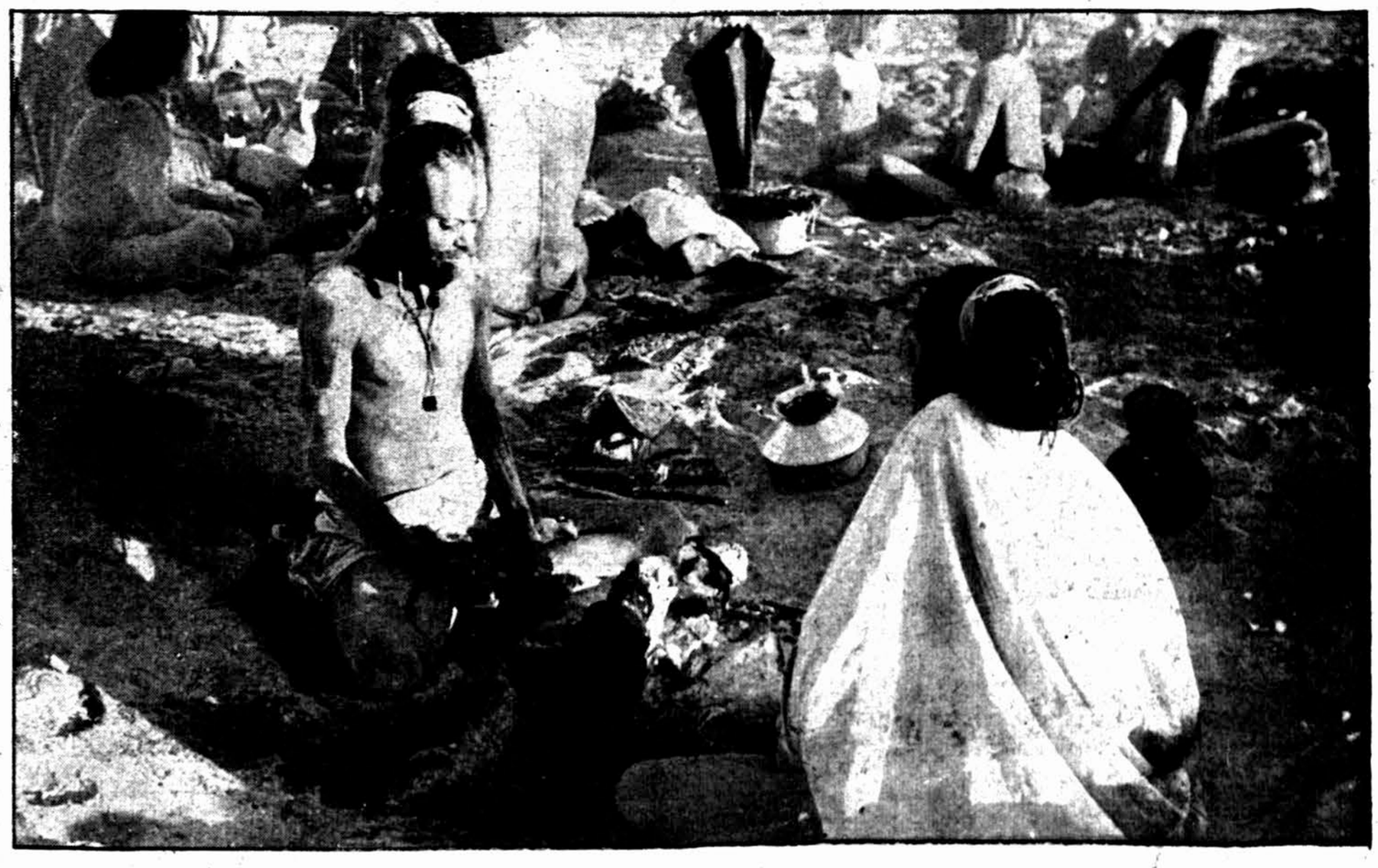
—Sadhona Bose.

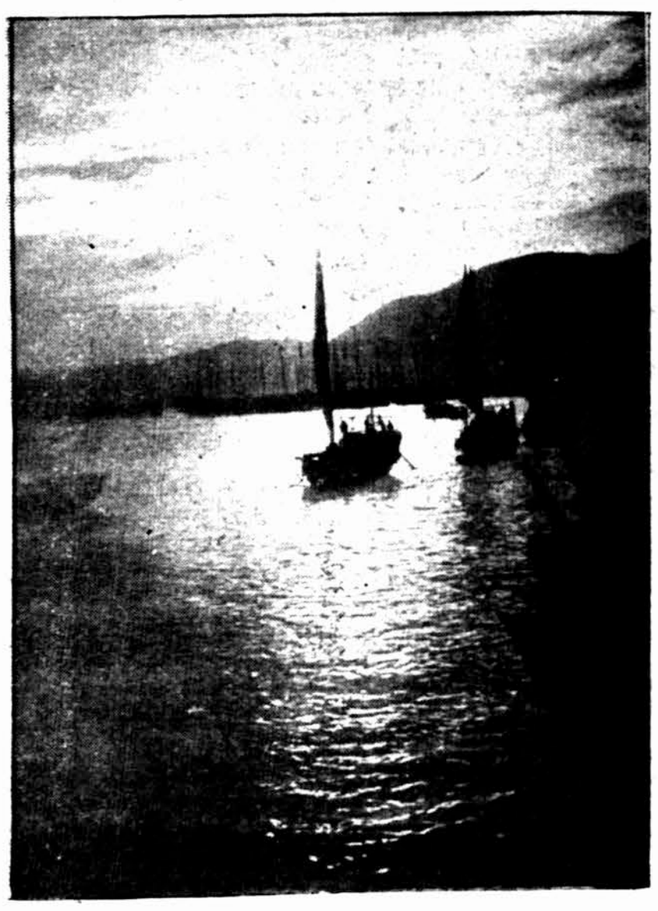
Hitler inspecting the German Art Exhibition at Munich.

Field Marshal Goering, Mrs. Goering and their daughter Edda.

THE SADHUS' HAUNT

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)





Sunrise in Hongkong.

Kiyomizu Temple, Kyoto, seen at Sunset. Note its pagoda-like shape.

(Photos by K. A. Abbas.)

A Chinese "Dhow."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 11, 1938.

THOU SHALT NOT BEG

By D. F. KARAKA

TWO weeks ago a handful of enthusiastic ladies convened a meeting at the premises of the Bombay Women's Presidency Council to give effect to their desire to solve the problem of clearing this city of the beggar menace. To this meeting, I was told, "writers and journalists" were invited so that it would be possible to familiarise the public with the evils of begging and to educate opinion in this country which should pave the way for the legislation which the Government had contemplated and promised

To this meeting came two solitary journalists. I was one of them. It showed the somewhat cold response which the Press of this country gave to a very vital problem which faces the city. Perhaps it is because we are too used to the idea of seeing a constant flow of beggars passing through our daily life, asking for alms in the most humiliating fashion, that we do not believe that India could ever be complete without its beggars. The result is that begging has almost become a profession with a class of individual who knows that he can trade on the charitable instincts of the more fortunate. There are beggars on trains and at every station, on trams and at bus stops. Sadhus, Brahmins, maimed and intentionally deformed beggars, those suffering from contagious diseases and even lepers. The problem of begging is not merely an economic problem. It is also one which vitally effects the health and sanitation of this country.

I ask myself first whether these poor people who beat their stomachs because it groans with hunger and who complain that they have not had a morsel to eat all day, are not the result of a defective economic system. They obviously are. All begging starts when men are denied the right to earn a living wage. But it is one thing to beg when you are in need and another to beg as a permanent occupation. It is this latter type of begging which I would like to see abolished in this country which has acquired for itself an international reputation as a remunerative begging centre.

I have seen many a pathetic sight at the street corners of London where men and women stand with a few boxes of matches on a tray, ostensibly selling them, but, to all intents and purposes, begging for help. They never speak. They never trouble you with their woes. They seldom, if ever, complain. Mute and resigned they stand, bearing a small board on which you read the words: "Ex-Service man" or "Out of work." They are not ashamed to confess that they have been unsuccessful in finding work though they are willing to do anything that may come their way. All they utter when a penny drops on their tinny tray is "Thank you" and you pass on, while they stand, waiting for someone else to come.

There is some dignity in that form of asking for help. It is the sort of thing that may happen to any of us. The revolutions in Europe have thrown up a class of people, who have been pushed from city to city, homeless, workless refugees, who are not allowed to do one jot of work. They are some of them able-bodied and young, but their fate has been sealed by the great morons in uniform that call themselves dictators in the era to which you and I belong.

Begging of that kind is forgiveable. It is sad and depressing to watch some of our own kind waiting tray in hand for a copper. But begging in India is of the most shameless kind. Little children begging at some wayside station for a copper have been trained to beg by their fathers. They are some of them twisted to touch the hearts of those who can give, and in many cases it is a hereditary profession passed down from father to son. This is the most demoralising thing that could happen to the people of this country and a time has come when the Congress in the greater interest of the masses, is trying to put a stop to this demoralisation of the moral fibre and this perpetuation of begging.

I think there is something to be said for an effort that is made with such laudable intentions. The trouble is as always, where to start. Should the education of the public mind come from social legislation or 'vice-versa'? Must social workers and enthusiastic women do the work which should really be done by the legislatures? As things stand at the moment it seems clear that the spadework will have to be done by the individuals before the Government steps in to take the eventual acclamation and approbation of the public.

There is one statute in this country passed as late as 1924, which prevents children from begging. It is the Bombay Children's Act. But that applies only to children. There is nothing in the whole of the statute book to prevent adults from begging for alms. Perhaps it is because poverty in this country has grown to such vast proportions that it would be almost inhuman to make it an offence to beg. No one can by an edict declare that a man should starve rather than that he should beg. No one who has not provided an individual with the means of living can stop him from begging. But what about those who are perpetually begging at regular posts, which they have acquired for themselves? If you moved the regular beggars who stand outside the Taj and told them they could not hang around there, they would not appear so regularly on dance nights. If you moved the beggars that haunt Crawford Market, they would not settle down so easily in another locality. It is this taking of beats that is to be stamped out first, before you begin the problem of tackling beggars as a whole. These beats are almost as preciously guarded as prostitutes guard theirs in London—the archways of big shops being acquired as almost a monopoly. So it is too with the beggars of Bombay. The man in Crawford Market is never to be seen outside those few streets. The man outside the Taj is always there.

Beggars are sometimes very offensive individuals. If they suffer from any disease which shows itself to the public eye, they know that people are afraid of them. So it was with a leper in the Market who was constantly rushing to put his hand inside your car, unless you gave him alms. So it is even now with a paralytic man who has saliva dripping constantly from his mouth. And when begging takes this offensive form, and when as often happens on the Cuffe Parade, that a beggar swears at you for not helping him, then a time has come when the Government should step in to take some action.

It is natural to ask what is to be done with those beggars who after warning are taken into custody once legislation is passed prohibiting them from doing begging. That is a problem for the State to solve. There is, I am given to understand, some accommodation for beggars in the old jail at Umarkhadi, where they could be taught some vocation or some art or craft which, if they are genuine cases, would help them to earn something in this world. It would also stop the exploitation of public feeling, which is the real reason why begging is made possible in this city. Orthodox and religious sentiments exist which favour this giving of alms. Outside temples and mosques, many a beggar sits, for he knows that an individual after he has paid his homage to his God will be in a mood for charity. So it is too when you go to the race course or any such place of pleasure. To refuse a beggar is considered a bad omen as you enter the course for the day's betting, and there are some people who are sure to have won enough at the end of the day to spare a few coppers for the beggars

Would it not be better if these contributions which more often than not go to the wrong people, were accumulated by the State and utilised to some more effective purpose? Would it not be better if the real poor were to receive alms from the State? It would be a means of assuring that the money that is intended to go to charity That is what is aimed at by those six or seven women whom I met in that room in the Town Hall.

Is it not possible that you could also get yourselves a little interested in this genuine cause?

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are publishing in serial form, beginning from next Sunday, a much discussed book—I GO WEST by D. F. Karaka. The author of this book does not need any introduction to the readers of "The Chronicle" in whose columns he has recently contributed every Sunday. The book which made several headlines in the London press has had remarkable reviews in the English and Indian papers.

"A poignant book brilliantly written," said Tom Clarke, ex-editor of the "News Chronicle."

"Must be read with sympathy and respect"—Harold Nicholson, M.P., the author of "Helen's Tower," and chief critic of the "Daily Telegraph."

"Much in it that will stimulate and delight"—"Spectator."

"Full of youthful acid that makes bright reading."—"The Star."

"Full of solicitude for the toiling masses"—"Bystander."

"Wins our sympathy without seeking it."—"Punch."

These are some of the extracts from the reviews. Likewise in Brisbane and Sydney and other places it has had full page reviews, which shows that this book has been read very widely and with a great deal of interest. We are confident of its appeal to the readers of the "Sunday Chronicle."

LATE DR. DARA DASTUR

A Friend Of The Poor

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM

A worthy disciple of Aesculapius passed away peacefully on Friday night. "Urbs prima in Indis" is poorer by his sudden death as he served the great city for exactly four decades and a half. The medical world has lost one of its devoutest devotees, and the suffering humanity its most respected patron and friend. Born 69 years ago, Dr. Dara Muncherji Dastur, took his L.M. & S. degree in 1893, and started his medical career immediately after and nature seemed to have marked him out for a brilliant one, almost from the very outset it seems.

Almost at this time there was a bright star on the medical firmament shining lustrously in the person of Dr. Kaikhasru N. Bahadurji who came from England passing the M.D. degree. In 1896 the city passed through one of the gravest periods in her amazing career. Plague broke out in that year and began to take heavy toll daily. Business was paralysed. There was a regular exodus from the city to suburbs and towns in the mofussil, specially in Gujerat and the Deccan. Even the small Parsi community had to pay its quota to the Ruthless Reaper who romped the city from one end to another harvesting human crop.

BOMBAY'S DARK DAYS IN PLAGUE EPIDEMIC

In those sombre days the elders of this community rose to the occasion and provision was made for isolating the patients in what was known as the Fever Hospital which was in charge of Dr. Bahadurji who took young Dara as his assistant, and thus he got a good grounding, at the very start of his career, under an able doctor. This early experience stood him in good stead after some years when the epidemic subsided and he set up separate practice at a building at Tardeo Road. Soon he made a name, and his fame spread in his skill of diagnosing all diseases, particularly all types of fevers, and his New Pharmacy at Grant Road was besieged by hordes of patients. It is said of poets that they are born and not made. Perhaps the same is the case with medical practitioners. However it might be this brainy doctor who was gifted with a powerful sense of diagnosis of diseases began to attract daily increasing army of patients not only from Grant Road and Malabar districts but from the Fort as well as the northern parts of the metropolis. For over two decades his dispensary was crowded by patients of all communities —an achievement which very few doctors of the city could boast of. After the lapse of over two decades the building in which his dispensary was located had to be rebuilt—the same building in which is housed the Kerawala Hospital and the dispensary was shifted a few yards further—at the end of Tardeo Road where it has been located for another two decades, where two regular compounders, at times assisted by a third one, are dispensing medicines day and night.

TRIBUTE FROM BROTHER MEDICOS

As years that rolled on had added to his vast knowledge his diagnosis of all diseases became more and more amazingly accurate, so much so that physicians with even higher degrees who were at times called in for joint consultation with him in serious cases were all loud in their praise of his accurate diagnosis and treatment. Very rarely they differed from him. Even instances are on record where some patients after they had consulted some doctors with higher degrees —specialists if you please—had failed to get relief from them, but on trying their luck with this able doctor had got instant relief and ultimately cured. Such were not isolated cases but innumerable in his long career of 45 years. Space forbids to quote some outstanding cases of cures where "specialists" had muddled through and through. And to-day all his grateful patients—numbering thousands in the Parsi Community and hundreds among non-Parsis—not only in the city but in the suburbs—from the Fort to Andheri and Thana—during his morning and evening rounds from his Versova residence—all mourn their loss. Starting from Versova early in the morning he would leave the city at about 7 p.m., sometimes even after that, and paying some visits thereafter to suburban patients on his return journey for home, just in time for dinner at about 9 p.m.

HIS ORTHODOX WAYS

Unlike the majority of doctors who believe in the free use of lancet he avoided it scrupulously and believed in the treatment by judicious use of drugs and or home treatment. Truly orthodox in his ways of treatment he hated treatment by injections—a process which—alas,—has become an obsession, almost a fad, with certain types of medical practitioners, as perhaps it pays them well to treat patients with the ready-made handy medicaments by injecting them into their healthy limbs! Perhaps he knew well of the dangers—if any, let me as layman hasten to add, to avoid raising a hornets' nest around my ears—of this mode of treatment or perhaps its after-effects, on which doctors with obvious reasons will not agree, but which many patients who have undergone the treatment will freely admit.

He knew no rest. He did not much care for money, but realising the nobleness and sacredness of the profession he was following he treated hundreds of patients with nominal charges—the poorer ones with reduced charges and the poorest without any fee—even for consultation at their places or charges for medicines. His famous motor car of the Red colour one could see tearing along all parts of the city. He boasted of possessing one of the oldest motor-cars in the city, and it is a known fact that his old car won the first prize (in the oldest car section) in the H.O.H. charity parade at Mahaluxmi some years back.

DRUDGING MORNING AND EVENING

After drudging upto about 1 p.m. he would be able to snatch meals afterwards. Only a couple of hours were spared—and this only during his later career and not in the early busiest days—for his siesta. Before 4 p. m. he was up and doing, sitting on his favourite wooden swing in the ante-chamber facing the verandah, hailing the early afternoon patients with a gentle assuring "kem"?, "shoo chhe"? They began to dribble in and before 5 p. m. there was a knot of patients or their relatives waiting for consultation, or taking away medicines.

In the prime of his career he was a racing enthusiast, and was neither elated by success nor dejected by loss at the turf. His interest in the turf of course waned with the advance of years and with the pressure of work.

TRAGIC DEATH.

He died under very tragic circumstances. On Friday he had had more than his usual volume of work. After 7 p. m. when he had disposed of all work at his dispensary he went to the Fort, evidently for a professional call! After dinner at his residence, as usual, he had a pleasant chat on the phone with Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar who was to leave for England by the next day's mail boat. When asked why he (Dr. Vajifdar) had failed to pay his friendly visit to his place he reminded the deceased there was still "kal" (to-morrow) for him to do so, little realising that the great Kal (the Anger of Death) was there waiting to snatch him away in about an hour. Some time after 10 p. m., Dr. Vajifdar received an S. O. S. appeal on the 'phone from the same quarters, informing him that Dara had dropped down apparently suffering from heart-cramp near a wash basin. From his cosy corner in the Malabar Hill, the doctor rushed post-haste to Versova, hardly knowing that the great Kal had done his work! Before he reached there a local doctor had already pronounced life was extinct, and he saw his great friend dead, serene in his happy end, due to heart-failure!

He came of a well-known priestly family, as his surname shows. His brother Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur, ex-Registrar of the University of Bombay, is 12 years his senior and has thus joined the honoured ranks of octogenerians. His younger brother, Jehanbux, a graduate is the proud father of two daughters, Misses Naju and Dina, who are staunch Congresswomen. Of his two daughters one is married, and she is now in England.

He had the misfortune to lose only son, aged 35, Mr. Kaikhashru 17 months ago. Till that blow—which apparently proved fatal later—aged him rapidly, though it was his boast, not unjustifiable, that he looked his age. Since then though outwardly putting on a brave show, he was slowly sinking, as close observers could notice. His death has proved a real shock to many and the present writer, could not avoid however much he tried, to shed a few tears while writing this note as well as another for a Gujarati paper!

HIS REMARKABLE PHYSIOGNOMY

Of more than average build his expansive brow and massive forehead with luxuriant hirsute growth impressed one and all, and to some at least it proved awe-inspiring, though those who knew him well realised that massiveness of his cranium also denoted the bulkiness of his solid intellect and within that portentous frame there burned a truly sympathetic soul, yearning to mitigate human suffering with his reassuring positive statements of effecting immediate cure which went a great deal in cheering up those who were growing pessimistic about their future. However tired he be, a ring on 'phone from any quarter would receive prompt reply of attendance, at the earliest moment.

That powerful personality alas will be no more to heal the wounds! What a great loss his passing away means to hundreds (if not thousands) of Parsi families and scores (if not more) of non-Parsi families was evidenced on the face of all the mourners, numbering about two thousand, on Saturday evening, who gathered there to pay their last respects. Truly we shall not see his like again! Like a true Zoroastrian he lived a noble and useful life. May his soul rest in peace!

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and snigle.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.

Every Pill is worth its weight in GOLD!
THE MODERN POWERFUL
REJUVENATOR
Why such a high value on a tiny pill? Because these pills, called REALTON BISLERI, put new health, new life and new vitality into you and are more precious than riches.
Obtainable at leading chemists!
REALTON Bisleri

Is DEMOCRACY A Fraud?

Mr. Bernard Shaw's attack is seen to be based on Wrong Assumption that Democratic Governments are indifferent to Public Opinion.

Mr. Bernard Shaw in his eighties still remains a champion, inviting all comers to controversial battle. He has heroically taken up the lost cause of Frank Harris, and with equally reckless daring he has attacked democracy in a world that is threatened by dictators. His defence of Harris as a martyr to truth has aroused some indignation. I cannot see why: it can do very little harm. for no one is ever likely to agree with it. It will be seen in time to be no more than a magnanimous epitaph on an editor who gave Mr. Shaw his first great chance to impress his genius on the public, (writes Mr. Robert Lynd in "John O'London's Weekly.")

The attack on democracy, however, has to be taken more seriously. Democracy is fighting for its life to day against new idealisms that, many of us believe, aim at saving the human race by reducing it to servitude. It is impossible to say "It doesn't matter" when the most brilliant living writer joins in the attack on democracy and weakens its defences against the hot-gospellers of the Servile States. There are people who shrug their shoulders and say "Shaw has no influence nowadays." This is nonsense. A man of genius always has influence, especially when he writes in support of what great numbers of people wish to believe.

Is It A Fraud?

At present a good many people, both Communists and Fascists, wish to believe that democracy, as we know it, is a fraud. They wish to believe that the freedom of the Press and the freedom of the individual are both of them frauds in the democratic countries to-day. If they can convince other people that this is so, it will obviously be much easier to convert them to Fascism or Communism. And Mr. Shaw, by his statement that "democracy, as we know it, is a fraud," is assisting the cause of those who are working for a dictatorship.

If his statement were true, we should have no right to quarrel with him. We cannot ask a writer to lie, even for the purpose of saving democracy. But in what sense is Mr. Shaw's statement true? Is "Democracy, as we know it, is a fraud," any truer than "Communism, as we know it, is a fraud," or "National Socialism, as we know it, is a fraud," or "Religion, as we know it, is a fraud," or "Medicine, as we know it, is a fraud," or "Education, as we know it, is a fraud," if by "a fraud" we mean merely "imperfect," then I am willing to admit that everything on earth is a fraud? Imperfection is the mark of all things human, and the man who does not realise that democracy is imperfect must be a very poor democrat. It is obvious, however, that when Mr. Shaw calls democracy "a fraud" he means something more than imperfect. He means that the freedom the citizen is supposed to enjoy is an illusion, and that the citizen is as helpless, or nearly so, against his rulers in a democracy as under a dictatorship. "The Government," he told the "Star" the other day, "is so powerful that it can do what it likes with us."

The Elector's Power

That is surely an extraordinary statement to make. In what sense can the English Government to-day do what it likes with Englishmen? Mr. Asquith's pre-War Government could not even limit the veto of the House of Lords without consulting the country at a General Election. It was left to the elctors to say whether they wished to have, or not to have, the Lloyd George Budget, Old Age Pensions and insurange against unemployment. If they objected to any of these measures all they had to do was to vote against the Government at the next General Election and to return another Government by a large majority to defeat them. Mr. Shaw writes on the assumption that democratic Governments are indifferent to public opinion.

The truth is, of course, that they are extremely nervous about public opinion, and have again and again conceded reforms simply because they knew that if they did not they would become highly unpopular with the electorate. England was not a particularly democratic country in 1829, but even the Duke of Wellington, having opposed Catholic Emancipation, supported it because the public demand for it was irresistible. Three years later, having opposed reforms, he withdrew his opposition to the Reform Bill for the same reason. It may be argued that what Wellington feared most was not the votes but the violence of the public. The point is, however, that the public was not "helpless" in Wellington's time, and that, as a result of succeeding Reform Acts, it is still further from being "helpless" to-day.

Peaceful Changes

It is easy to see the faults of modern democracy—the slowness and cumbrousness of the Parliamentary machinery, the excessive power of the money in politics—but the fact remains that the democratic system has enabled revolutionary changes to be peaceably made during the past half-century in the conditions in which ordinary English men and women live. There are still many wrongs to be righted, many sources of misery and disease to be abolished, many slums to be destroyed; but I have never met a working man of seventy who did not believe that the England of 1938 is a demi-Paradise compared with the England that he knew when he was a boy. The children are better fed, better clothed, better educated and happier. The poor have a higher standard of living, have more freedom of movement and more amusements. The dole is a poor solution of the unemployment problem, but how much better than patronizing charity, and the shame of the workhouse! It would be a crime to be satisfied with the achievements of democracy, but it would be madness, it seems to me, not to recognize them and to destroy a system of government that is probably the best that has yet been discovered for increasing the happiness and freedom of men and women.

The Right Of Free Speech

Take, for example, the right to say what you like without the fear of being sent to a concentration camp or shot for doing so. Is this worth having, and has it ever existed under any other form of government to the extent to which it exists in a democracy? Mr. Shaw admits that it exists in democratic countries, and not under dictatorships, but apparently he thinks it is not worth having. "In dictator countries," he writes, "the Press and all channels of opinion are controlled. Here (in England) the Government is quite happy to let everyone say what he likes. It knows that whatever is said will not make the slightest difference and that it can still go on in its own way."

Let us admit for the sake of argument that whatever is said makes no difference. Even if this is so, however, it seems to me that the right to talk freely should be recognized as an important ingredient, not only of human freedom, but of human happiness. England would undoubtedly be a less happy country than it is if before criticizing Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a tea-shop or a public-house an Englishman had to look round apprehensively to make sure that no one was listening. A chance word in Russia may lead to a worker's being accused of being a counter-revolutionary, expelled from the Party and thrown out of employment. There is, no doubt, more freedom of speech in Russia than hostile critics admit, but the fact remains that the man who talks Communism in England is as free as a lark, whereas the man who talks anti-Communism in Russia, if he is not actually "liquidated," soon finds himself in the position of a lark in a cage.

Democratic Government may have been wise in their own interests to acquiesce in freedom of speech, but, in doing so, what a burden of slavery and misery they removed from the minds of human beings! Mr. Shaw used to denounce the Censor for forbidding him to say what he liked about one or two subjects in his plays. How much more indignant he would have been if he had been forbidden to say what he liked on any subject at all in opposition to the established authorities—on capitalism, on religion, on Egypt, on Ireland, on the War! It is only democracy that has made the work and fame of Bernard Shaw possible. The British democracy is all the happier for this, and so, I think, is Mr. Shaw.

Conference, Not Violence

Not only, however, does the right to say what one likes make human beings happier. It has also had, as I have pointed out, an enormous influence on governments. Freedom of speech is only one element of freedom, but it has the great virtue of leading to reform through conference instead of reform through violence There is scarcely a phase of social life that has not been improved by it—the hours men work, the holidays they get, their treatment in sickness and old age, the education of their children, the treatment of prisoners, the behaviour of magistrates and policemen.

I do not contend that democracy as it now is, is a perfect form of government. All I claim is that it is the least bad and least tyrannous form of government that has yet been invented. Mr. Shaw says that he does not want to see a Hitler in this country; "but," he adds, "I am not sure that it would be a bad thing. It might be an improvement on a so-called democracy that is not really a democracy at all." Well, if the persecution of Jews and the imprisonment of Christian ministers in concentration camps for worshipping God above the State would be an improvement, the sooner an end is made of democracy the better. But would this be an improvement? About as much an improvement, I imagine, as if a man in moderately good health contracted a fever dangerous to himself and to everybody else.

When a girl's a flat tire it takes a lot of jack to get by with the boys.

Canton Under Th Rain Of Bombs

An Englishwoman's Tribute To Heroism Of Defenceless Chinese Civilian Population

Hong Kong is in, and yet not in, the War. All in Canton who can afford it, except a few of the most patriotic, flee to the British Colony or at least send their families there. Prices soar and the city is incredibly prosperous. Profiting, as it does for the moment, from the influx of Chinese capital the export of which it is difficult for the Chinese Government to prevent, Hong Kong nevertheless depends for its existence on Canton and the hinterland. If the Japanese take Canton, Hong Kong must become a kind of Eastern Vienna, an organism deprived of nourishment. Yet the British in Hong Kong remain curiously detached from the war, and one leaves Kowloon for Canton on the much bombed railway with a curious sense of descending from paradise to the infernal regions, writes Freda Utley in "The New Statesman and Nation."

The one and the only passenger train to Canton leaves nightly at seven and its third-class carriages are packed to the limit with a cheerful crowd. Soldiers guard each car with revolvers ready cocked; officers patrol the cars lest any Japanese agent attempt to do damage to the line or the train. The only other European on the train is an Italian correspondent of a newspaper in Indo-China. Speaking French, but no English, he manages to convince the Chinese frontier officials that he is an exile, not a Fascist. Not that the Chinese really need convincing, or want to keep him out of China (only two days ago a large cargo of Italian arms arrived in Hong Kong); but he is acutely sensitive about having an Italian passport, even though it is eight years old.

Our journey is uneventful, for the moon is slightly veiled in mist and it is clearly not a good night for a raid. Signs of past raids are visible at every station and it seems miraculous that the freight trains have never stopped for as much as 24 hours in spite of the tons of bombs dropped by the Japanese. The organisation of the repair work would do credit to any country and shows what the young Chinese might have done to reconstruct their country if the Japanese had left them alone.

The Alarm

Next morning in Canton the first air raid alarm went at 9.20. I descended from the tenth floor of my near-skyscraper hotel and went out into the streets to see how the public took the alarm. As far as one could see they took no notice of it at all. A doctor and two nurses under an archway were inoculating the passers-by against cholera. Unperturbed, the smiling young man appealed continuously to the people passing by to stop and have an injection, and the two nurses stuck the needle into one arm after another at the rate of at least two a minute, men, women, children and babies. I went back into the hotel to have breakfast and met the manager of the Canton-Kowloon railway, who gave me details of how the repair work is organised. The number of bombs dropped since last October works out at about 10 per kilometre.

The second raid was announced two hours later at about 12-30, while I was interviewing the Governor of Kwantung. He took no notice at all, but went on telling me about his rural reconstruction programme, a week which is obviously his main interest and which the Japanese have stopped by forcing China to spend all her meagre resources on armaments. The General is an old associate of Sun Yat-sen, who was in prison under the Manchus—quiet, courteous, slim and benevolent, with beautiful hands. He is physically very different from the Western style "live wire" burly Mayor.

Returning to my hotel with the Governor's Secretary, I climbed up the ten flights to my room as the electric current is switched up during raids ond the left was not working. I looked out of the window in the direction of Formosa for a sight of the aeroplanes while my Chinese companion, who appears to act as a kind of government information bureau, 'phoned for news and then rang up the foreign correspondents waiting in the comparative safety of the British concession area, and passed on the reports to them. Twenty-eight 'planes, he reports have passed over in two groups. The first squadron of 19 have already skirted the city and gone to bomb the Canton-Hankow Railway. The other nine are at the Bocca Tigris forts heading for Canton.

Showers Of Bombs

A few minutes later the report comes through that the 19 'planes are returning and are nearing the city, while the nine are bombing Shek Lung, the town on the line to Kowloon where one of the two vital bridges is suitated.

Ten minutes later: the 19 'planes are now bombing the Canton-Hankow line at Pa Kong, close to Canton.

Five minutes later: the 19 'planes are bombing the Shuk Wan railway junction on the line to Hankow, while the nine are bombing another part of the Kowloon line.

Concluding that the 'planes must by now have dropped all their bombs and are not making for the city this time, we go out to lunch, but the all-clear is not sounded for another hour.

In the afternoon, while making a tour of the bombed areas of Canton, we hear the siren announcing the third raid that day. By this time I am hardened and take little more notice of the alarm than the Cantonese. Since the city itself has been little bombed since the middle of June, and since the morning raiders concentrated on the railways, one takes it for granted that it is again the railways which are being attacked. Some of the people I spoke to in Canton thought the 3 or 4 weeks' respite from daily—and nightly—mass bombing of the civil population was due to the protests in England and the United States coupled with the blunder of Yoshida in admitting that the raids of May and June were for the purpose of demoralising the civilian population. Others said it is only the rains which have kept off the Japanese raiders and that the systematic bombing of the people of Canton will start again soon. The very day I left Canton the latter were proved right; for 18 Japanese 'planes came over and dropped 60 or 70 bombs in 10 different parts of the city, killing or injuring some 80 people.

Ambulances Machine-Gunned

Standing in the Wongsha district with the Chinese doctor who has organised the air-raid rescue work, in the midst of acres of ruins with not a house left standing, I heard about the terrible raids of 6 or 7 weeks ago. The doctor told me how he himself had been machine-gunned by the Japanese and 35 of his helpers killed while trying to give first aid to the wounded and carry them out of the devastated area. Later I saw one of his 20 ambulances riddled with machine-gun bullets and met a rescue squad standing at attention in one of the Chinese Red Cross Centres. The rescue, or Red Cross, workers seem to be almost children, girls and boys from the High School or the University. They are serious children who for days have seen sights which, as one of the English correspondents in Canton told me, were so terrible that at first he was physically sick and had to rush home to fortify himself with whisky before he could go to the telegraph office.

Canton is estimated to have lost two-thirds of its population. All who have been able to leave the city have gone. The officials remain and the workers and middle classes who have no relations in the country and no means. Yet life seems to go on as usual except that many shops not destroyed are shut or barred. Those who have been made homeless by the bombardment are taken into refugee centres where the Government supplies them with some food and give them shelter until they can either get away to relatives or be settled on new land in Northern Kwantung, or drafted into the army, if able-bodied men.

The centre I visited had 700 people in one tall house. Men, women, children and tiny babies were sitting patiently on mats on the floor. An old man with a long white beared like a patriarch, erect and motionless with emaciated body, sat next to a baby being looked after by a tiny girl; on other mats were families of 5 or 6 people. The place was clean and orderly and these people are at any rate fed after a fashion. The surprising thing is that so far there are only five cases of cholera in Canton, whereas in Hong Kong there are already more than 100.

Women's Battalion

My last visit was to the women's battalion in training outside the city and to the militia men being trained after working hours for the defence of the city if the Japanese invade it. Here I saw more of the attractive youth of China, the sons and daughters of the middle and lower middle and working classes whose stakes is in the country, and who cannot, if they wished, remove themselves to the foreign concessions or to Hong Kong. These boys and girls like the students in the rescue squads, the doctors and the slender khaki-green clad soldiers are the salt of the country. There are still corrupt officials, merchants and bankers out only for their profits; but one feels that the people of China as a whole are amazingly brave and determined.

The Cantonese are proud of the number of volunteers they have sent monthly to the front on the Yangtze. They should be proud of the fortitude of the civilian population. There are no anti-aircraft guns to defend the city, or, if there are, they have no shells to fire. The sirens ring the alarm several times a day except when it rains, but there is practically nowhere to take shelter. In Barcelona there is always a hope that Government 'planes may chase away the bombers; even in Hankow anti-aircraft guns and 'planes keep off the Japanese airmen, but in Canton there is not a single 'plane to rise and challenge the invaders, and only now in July have a few anti-aircraft guns been obtained to defend the town.

Thousands Killed Or Maimed

Each family knows that to-day or to-morrow it will be their turn. Thousands have been killed or maimed. A walk through the city shows acres and acres of ruins. Here was once a school where 75 children perished; here 60 persons were buried beneath the fall of masonry or blown to pieces; here ten houses were demolished, there 20; in the area a mile away from the railway station, which is now deserted and a mass of ruins, 500 houses were demolished. Sometimes one sees a family still living in a room with three or only two walls left. One place is no safer than another. A map with red points marking where bombs have fallen shows hardly a single district except Shameen untouched. Near one ruined area one comes across a wall covered with photographs of children lost in the raids, whose parents are seeking for them or whose parents are being sought.

I am writing this on the boat taking me back to Hong Kong. This morning at six I waited with a crowd of Chinese with all their belongings in bags or sacks carried on poles or in the hand. They are the lucky ones who are leaving the city of death. All of them must have 20 dollars to show the British authorities in Hong Kong. Only those who have at least a little money to spend may leave Purgatory for Paradise.

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM
After years of research Dr. Lessuor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrul delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "TIME" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
Price per bottle of 21 Capsules. Rs. 12-8-0.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 90 Pills. Rs. 21. (Postage and Packing Free.)
WARNING SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY, OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR
AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KEMT
REAY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.
NOVUM ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS
NOVUM

Pageantry In Czechoslovakia

Land Of Colourful Costumes And Melodious Folk Songs

(By A Correspondent)

At the present day few countries in Central Europe can boast of such original and popular art as Czechoslovakia. The rich and gay costumes, characteristic customs, melodious songs, and original buildings, are the inheritance of centuries of tradition maintained from generation to generation by the Czech and Slovak peoples. Czechoslovak pageantry is rich not only in its geographical extent, but also on account of its versatility, so that the study of its development is highly interesting. Apart from the interesting variety of local characteristics, Czechoslovak ethnography is rich in its development on the whole scale from primitive Slavonic culture up to the almost complete urbanization of the country. The folk culture is divided into two main groups—the Czech group and the group represented by Slovakia. The first group is evidently Central European, whereas the Slovak group is East European.

The western part of the Czechoslovak Republic forms the Central European folklore district. The national costumes which are still to be seen in Bohemia are not a pure unspoiled type. The present costumes or the individual parts of them were the result of a natural development. Nevertheless the individual districts have maintained their characteristic features so that we can now distinguish costumes from the districts of Plzen, Domazlice, South Bohemia, Litomysl, etc.

The inhabitants of Moravia are of the same stock as the Bohemians, but they differ to some extent from the Czechs and also among themselves in local dialect, costumes, and other characteristics. According to these distinguishing features the inhabitants are differentiated into five main groups: Moravian, Slovaks, Valachs, Hanaks, Horakhs and Czechs.

Moravian Slovaks

Of these the most characteristic are the Moravian Slovaks, who are fond of bright colours. This is visible in their homes both inside and out. The visitor's eye is struck with gay paintings which decorate the outside walls of the houses. The doors and windows are framed with wreaths of flowers painted in the brightest colours. When we consider that these paintings are made by hand without stencils, we must admire the skill of these Slovak artists.

Their appreciation of harmony is specially evident in their beautiful embroidery, as the women of this district are very dextrous at this work. Embroidery is used for decorating shirts and chemises, head-cloths, collars, etc. Everywhere we see beautiful Slovak costumes. The men wear richly decorated breeches and embroidered flannel jackets, and the women have costumes of gay colours with splendid embroidery. In this district the costume still lives mainly on account of the conservatism of the people and their love of colours. This adherence to costumes is not the result of the remoteness of this district from the outside world, as there is an excellent communication to all parts, especially to Vienna which is not far distant. Slovaks from Kunovice and Uhersky Brod, who have been out in the world on business, return home and remain true to their costumes.

Places Of Pilgrimage

Places of pilgrimage such as Svaty Kopecek, Svaty Antonicek, Na Hostyne, and Velehrad, offer the visitor from abroad, a unique opportunity of becoming acquainted with these treasures of the Moravian folk. Pious people crowd to these holy places in their magnificent costumes, which have inspired many world-famous artists to create immortal masterpieces. The most famous of these artists is Joza Uprka, who has immortalized on his canvases many beautiful scenes from these pilgrimages. This year an exhibition will be arranged in Uherske Hradiste, the very heart of the Moravian Slovak district, supplemented by great ethnographical festivals, so that the visitor will have a splendid opportunity to see the Moravian people, their customs and costumes, and hear their songs.

The home of the Moravian Slovaks is the connecting link with Slovakia, the second folklore district of the Republic. Slovakia, inhabited by Slovaks, is a province with a living popular culture which, like everything that lives, grows, changes, and creates. A natural sense for colours and ornament, which gushes spontaneously from the soul of the people, is so lively here, as is possible only in a country protected from excessive modern culture, and hiding quietly behind its mountains and deep valleys. Slo-

(Continued On Page 51)

Picturesque costumes of the Moravian Slovaks.

The mentally sketchy girlfriend reads ghost stories to improve her looks. She's heard they make her hair curl.

"COUGH
IS THE MOTHER OF ALL DISEASES
Says an Indian Proverb. THEREFORE,
DO NOT NEGLECT
A COUGH IN THE BEGINNING
IT MAY DEVELOP INTO
TUBERCULOSIS.
CURE IT WITH
SIROLIN
ROCHE
MADE IN SWITZERLAND
USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

BOLOLO

The Unsolved Mystery Of The Pacific Depths

(By Ranga Rao Nippani)

Of Fiji's palm-girt coral reefs, near Levuka, and around the less known little island of Molicolo, where graceful palms nod to and fro in the cool Pacific breeze, where deified sharks gambol and frolic in narrow creeks and inlets, and inquisitive alligators come right into one's door-step at night-fall. a strange incident occurs, in the deep sea twice in a year. which is as interesting as it is mystifying. offering no plausible clue for its solution. I refer to the mysterious appearance and disappearance of a certain species of sea-worm popularly known as Bololo or Imbololo amongst the inhabitants of Polynesia. which occurs at regular intervals of time.

In appearance it is closely akin to a centipede varying in length from 1 to 12 inches. of different colours. white, green and red.

What are they? Where do they come from? Why at regular intervals of time? These are questions regarding which no two scientists have ever agreed upon or arrived at definite conclusions. Even to-day it is an unsolved wonder of the deep. Some are of opinion they are merely reef insects. while others argue that they rise right from the bottom of the sea. As these insects are not found on all the coral reefs, the later opinion appears to be more reasonable.

A National Festival

The appearance of Bololo marks an event of greatest festivity amongst these happy islanders. Days in advance, they prepare themselves for the great occasion. equip their canoes properly, repair their nets and sails. They know when exactly the Bololo rises from the deep. It generally happens two hours before sunrise on the morning of the full-moon day in the month of October and again about the same time in the month of November. Even the month is known after the name of the worm "Lai Lai Vula Bololo" (The small Bololo moon). Such is their affection for this worm. which happens to be their article of delicacy—par-excelsis.

The Bololo day is a general holiday for all the islanders. They will simply refuse to work, and devote themselves to Bololo catching and eating and lazily doze in the cool shade of the variegated flora of the country. The worms are caught and rolled into little balls of the size of an orange. These balls are tied up in leaves. which resemble our banyan variety. boil the whole thing, then slice them. or, they are carried and eaten. It is a delicacy which can stand the test of an open competition with any international delicacy.

About midnight these islanders paddle off to the coral reefs some miles from the sea-shore, where they know perfectly that Bololo could be caught. All the islanders, including women and children, march off in their canoes, none being left in the village except a few old cronies. Fiji women are great swimmers. In fact they are not in the least afraid of the shark or the alligator which they worship as their god Every village has its own deified Village-Shark and no Fijian would dream of harming a shark. even if it would ever happen to catch and devour him.

As If By Magic

There they anchor and await the first streak of dawn to herald the arrival of Bololo, and as if by magic, obeying the dictates of an unknown Hitler of the deep, these worms rise in their millions and as the mellow rays of the morning sun sweep across the surface of the ocean, one witnesses the strange spectacle of seething millions of these worms which cover the entire ocean, as far as the eye can see, giving a colour to the ocean as it were by their weird hue.

As the leader of the party sounds his conch-shell, down jump the boys and girls into the ocean, swim and catch these worms in baskets and nets and put them in the canoes. They sing and chase and give themselves up, to practical jokes. The chase goes on fast and furious and within a short time come sharks in quest of these worms. but undaunted the islanders fish for the rarity, dodging the grasp of the shark with an amazing courage. In a short time, as if again obeying the dictates of the unseen commander, these worms sink right into the bottom of the brine, to return once more a few months later.

The Fijians return home in glee with the catch and feast themselves for some weeks on Bololo.

The placid waters of the Pacific holds the mystery of sweet Bololo, which may be solved by scientists at some future date, but till then, well—it will remain an enigma.

ODD SPOTS

THE EAR OF DIONYSIUS.

Near Syracuse, Sicily, can be seen an extraordinary cavern which goes by the name of the "Ear of Dionysius." This recess, seventy feet high at the mouth, and one hundred feet deep, is so fashioned that as it penetrates into the earth it sinks lower and lower and describes a double curve or S. This arrangement, like that of an auricular duct, gives rise to astonishing acoustic effects. Words whispered in a low voice at the bottom of the grotto are repeated very distinctly at the mouth; a piece of paper shaken to and fro produces a sound like that of a hurricane, and the report of a pistol reverberates like a deafening peal of thunder.

Towards the top of the external opening, which terminates in a vaulted roof, there is a square aperture and a little cell, as well as a small window communicating with the interior of the cavern

The story goes that Dionysius the Tyrant used to descend from his palace by a secret staircase into this little chamber and, owing to the acoustic properties of the place, overhear the conversations of the captives whom he kept in confinement in the cavern below. Travellers have had themselves hauled by ropes into the chamber and have borne out the fact that whispered words at the bottom of the cavern can be plainly heard.

YE MARINERS OF FRANCO

Ye Mariners of England
That guard the Franco seas
And watch him bombing British ships
With insolence and ease!
Your glorious standard never launch
Where crippled freighters crawl.
As ye race to the base
Till the bombs have ceased to fall;
Till cries for help are heard no more
And the bombs have ceased to fall.

The merchantmen adventurers
That Franco's killers brave.
Non-intervention is their hope,
Appeasement is their grave:
While Chamberlain like British oak
Withstands the British foe
And replies with surprise
When the Commons storms do blow;

When Attlee rages loud and long
And the Commons storms do blow.
For Franco needs no navy
To strengthen his blockade
While Marines of England lend
Invaluable aid!
Your valour gives the Fascists peace
To win the Fascist war
As ye sweep from the deep
Till Spain is Spain no more!
Until appeasement's star shall rise,
And Spain is Spain no more.—
SAGITTARIUS in the "New Statesman and Nation".

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Pleasant Homes

Scrap Books Are Useful

Do you hoard? We do, and sometimes when we view the attic with considerable alarm we rather envy those women who are completely hard-boiled about old clippings, bits of string and scraps of material and can throw them away without suffering from the sure conviction that some day just those things will be a necessity.

The only trouble with saving old clippings, for example, is that you save and save, get disgusted and have a general throw-away. And then, the very next day, find yourself in dire need of some item that you threw away the day before!

SIT ON THE FLOOR

The clipping complaint can be avoided by a lady with her own library of scrap books that are fun to keep and useful beyond measure. Almost every home-maker keeps a recipe book. Why not carry the same zeal for saving

A scrap book for clippings.

over to room recipes, articles on how-to-do's, pictures of flower arrangements, etc. Devote one evening a month to sorting your clipping-going over last month's supply for possible hints and suggestions. Perhaps it's a page suggesting summer slip covers, or an article on how to wash hand-knit woollens, or just a general description of kitchen planning. Use a loose leaf scrap book and keep a careful index. Choose an evening for your cut-outs when you won't be disturbed and can really spread out—the floor is a grand place to sit, with everything sprawled about you, a paste pot at your elbow and a waste basket handy for snips of paper.

M—is saving reproductions of old masters and modern paintings. Another friend has a book of flower arrangements, indexed according to the seasons, so that as her garden blooms, she has an ever-ready supply of smart ideas for arranging those blooms in her home.

MARKING TIME

And then there's our bride-friend—married this June and marking time in a three-room apartment, but with eyes glued on that future home. She has already started a library all her own, filling it with ideas for closets, for laundry arrangements, for tricky ideas that one day will make her the delight of some harassed architect. For she'll be one client who has a real notion of what she wants but can be definite, for she can show him a plan or a picture of just what she wants.

Chances are that some of the most enjoyable reading you'll ever do is in a book that you've "Made" yourself!

(Continued from column 4.)

compromise on the covering and hold the chair. I am rather inclined to prefer the woodwork painted to match as nearly as you can the predominant colour of the wall. This will make the room seem quite a little larger and less cut up. I suppose as good a thing as anything for the glass curtains would be white gauze as it is so easy to keep crisp looking. The room sounds as if it would be a very grand place for a young man to call his own.

A Boy's Room

H. C. writes: "I want to ask you about my son's room which is used as both a bedroom and a den. At present the colour scheme is walnut and cream, but we are changing it and he has made the following suggestions. I think his ideas would work out very well although I have a few doubts and would appreciate any corrections you might wish to make. Here is his idea:

"The furniture consists of two regular fiddle back chairs, a reading table and a chest of drawers. He wants to paint them all in a deep blue with a bit of gold trimming here and there (the trimming being one of my doubts). A three shelf book rack attached to the wall would be painted blue on the outside and gold within. The writing desk I want to remain in walnut as it is, along with the desk chair. The draperies will be of a deep blue chintz with imprints of small sailboats in white here and there. He will have a folding day bed for which I will make a slip cover of the same material as the curtains. There is also a medium sized over-stuffed rocker which he wants slip covered with the same chintz but which I think should be disposed of. Wouldn't it be too much of the same thing? He also has a set of two mariner's lamps, one for the wall and the other for the reading table. What for curtains and woodwork. My idea was to leave the woodwork in walnut and as for the curtains. I think they will have to be straight in a plain white material. Any suggestions will be appreciated."

ANSWER

I rather join you in your doubts about the gold trimming on the blue furniture. Otherwise I think the pieces might be very nice painted blue as he suggests. You are right about keeping the desk

"My son has ideas for his own room."

and chair walnut. As long as they are in good finish I certainly would not paint over them. I rather share your question about having the chair in the same chintz. Could you talk him into a plain colour, perhaps plain blue? The chances are he wants the chair because it will give him a very comfortable place to sit in the room and I think he should have that, so perhaps you can

(Continued in Col. 2).

Sport For Girls

What Is Best For Them

What physical activities are suitable for the mature girl or young woman? No one really knows, because we haven't taken part in sports and games for a long enough period to give us reliable statistics, from which could be obtained a valid analysis of the effects of different forms of physical activity, not only on us, but also on our functions of womanhood and motherhood, and on our children.

A strong and highly developed muscular system is not desirable for a woman. Her body should be essentially graceful, with smooth curves and contours. The angularity produced by excessive development of muscles is very ugly. The body should be strong without appearing so.

Under modern conditions of life, daily exercise of some sort is necessary, and generally this can best be obtained by carrying out a series of exercise regularly. Such exercises should be fairly strenous, although they should not be too severe nor too prolonged.

Suppling movements performed in rhythm, perhaps interrupted by one or two rapid and more vigorous movements, or by holding a position for a few second, are probably the best for normal use.

Exercises designed to correct faults of posture or carriage, or special slimming exercises intended to eliminate unwanted deposits of fatty tissue have their place as corrective movements, but should be discarded when they have remedied the fault.

Sports which entail hard falls, blows, or landings, or necessitate intimate bodily contact, or are severe tests of endurance, or make urgent demands on heart and lungs, or require maximum muscular exertion are not suitable for women.

This bars such sports—which some athletically-minded girls have mistakenly taken up—as football, boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, arduous cross-country racing, and boat-racing. Such sports as swimming, hiking and coming, cycling, tennis, fencing, basketball, lacrosse, hockey, dancing, canoeing sculling, golf, archery, riding, skiing, and badminton are all suitable if taken in moderation.

A tennis competition or a long cycling expedition may prove exhausting; and exhaustion and staleness are two signs of a harmful amount of physical activity. Woman's greatest efficiency is reached in those sports that require endurance of a moderate degree of exertion.

Swimming is almost ideal. Hiking is one of the finest and healthiest of outdoor sports. Fencing is a really splendid indoor as well as outdoor, activity. Border line examples of sports for women are the athletic events. In moderation, all athletic events, except pole vaulting and hammer throwing, are suitable if the equipment is suitably modified with regard to weight and size, if the emphasis is placed on participation rather than competition, if an all-round ability is aimed at rather than record-breaking in one event, and if style is considered more important than speed or distance.

Pole vaulting should be excepted because of the inevitably heavy landings which at the very least, jar the internal organs badly. For the same reason, high jumping for height and long jumping for distance instead of for style are on the doubtful list, together with runs or walks for speed.

If the sport is suited to her physical build and mental characteristics, and if training is carried out gradually and progressively, then taking up a sport or athletic seriously and training for it is justified. And it has one really excellent effect. The girl begins to take an interest in her health, in her body and in its efficient functioning.

The maintenance of first-class physical condition demands that the girl study herself in relation to her chosen sport. To get the best results she learns the value of other healthy outdoor sports as a means of training, and fresh air on the condition of the skin and, through that, on the whole generally.

It's all right for a man to try to hold her mouth—but not when he's doing the driving.

FRESH AS THE DAWN!

Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take.

Obtainable everywhere.

CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO
P.O. BOX 88, KARACHI.

THE DANCING GIRL

Can Nothing Be Done To Save Her Art From Degradation And Blind Condemnation?

By Miss ALICE SEQUEIRA

It is much to be deplored that the dance, one of the few arts of ancient India that still exists, in all its pristine beauty and simplicity, has been made the special subject of attack by a reforming section of Indians. They have done so on the score of morality.

Religious Origin

To start with the dance itself. In India, especially Southern India dancing and singing were originally a religious institution, bound up with the worship of the gods. To almost every temple of importance were attached bands of dancing girls, who were paid for the services they performed. Of course, it was the music that was required of them. dancing was only an adjunct to the melody sung. To embellish the beauty of the song and enhance its effect, the singer called in the aid of instruments, the flute, the flageolet the string of bells and the drum. The dance was one means of marking the time. Throughout the dance, the tinkling bells on the feet and the tuned drums marked the beats. Time was divided into regular beats and the gliding feet circled with anklets of bells moved and paused in the strictest harmony. The right foot performed the major part, the left completed the rhythmic syllable.

Further, by her movement and pose she had to make clear the meaning of her song. With her gestures she conformed her person to the melody and sense, till her whole being. voice and movement became one living emotion. Her veil half drawn over her features, a slight frown wrinkling her brow, she portrayed modesty. With joined hands uplifted to her forehead, with body bent and eyes downcast. she accompanied the hymns of worship and emanated with her whole being resignation to god's will. With quickly moving gestures she marked the harsher feelings of rage and mortified indignation Even pleasure and the tenderer feelings, she represented by the gently swaying body and the slow waving movements of her upturned hands.

A Graceful Technique

But it was not enough that gestures and pantomime should be natural and appropriate. Mere realism would not harmonize with the songs and instrumental music which served as an accompaniment. The gestures had to be gentle, rhythmic and restrained. Like every other art, it had its economy and self-control. The way to this ideal harmony was through simplifications of conventions and the discipline of a graceful technique. The dancer had to learn by painful practice to move her limbs in harmony with the rhythms of her melody. and to avoid what is abrupt. Each pose was to be that of a statue, emotion poising in harmony with line and balance. As in painting a shading presents the transition between two differently lit surfaces, so in the dance, by a conventional agreement of the meaning of pose and motion between the spectator and the performer, certain simple movements were made to awaken imagination. To the European the conventions were difficult to understand, as they presupposed a different training, and in him they did not awaken the required emotion.

The dancing girls were recruited in infancy from various castes and wore the ordinary garments a little more decorated. In some castes the profession was hereditary, the mother bringing up in turn the daughter. In other cases, children were dedicated by their parents to the service of the gods and left, when grown up, to the superintendence of the priests. Twice a day, morning and evening, they sang and danced in the temple to the glory of god, and at other public ceremonies also they played their part. European gentlemen were also entertained by troops of nautch girls. Indeed, there were some Indians who imagined that without some such adjuncts the duties of hospitality could not be performed properly. They sent troops of dancing girls to welcome their guests who, encircling the palanquins. danced as they advanced.

Southern And Northern Modes

There were two great methods of artistic dancing in India. The southern had its home in Madras. The temple dancing girls followed the southern traditions. They were known as "Deva Dasis" The old city of Tanjore was the centre of the southern school. It gave the dance in and by itself a very high value. It was not the mere visible decoration of a sung melody. It had a life of its own, wild and exuberant. Often the dance was a pantomime of a whole story, they danced stories. They moved lightly over the floor, their steps diversified, their gestures free and natural. Thus, it had an actual appeal to emotion and much freedom; at its best it was a splendid school of dancing, the only one worthy to be put beside the creations of the magnificent ballet.

The northern method was at its highest at Delhi, and Lucknow, where the girls were of Muslim faith, and had no bond with any temple or religious institution. The dance was strictly subordinate to the song. The dancer moved backwards and forwards a few steps as she sang, the feet beating the time, while her hands were raised or lowered, but with little stimulus to emotion. At the end of the song, the dancer moved before the spectators with coquetry in her eyes, extorting applause by her quick steps, which had little relation to real passion.

For long generations, the dancing girls had been the theme of poets. In Indian literature they found a place and there were few dramas in which the dancer did not figure. At times she was the symbol for oriental opulence, a creature of incredible luxury, uncurbed sensuousness and jewelled magnificence. From her tresses blew the perfumes of lust, on her lips was distilled the poison of vice, hidden in her blouse was a dagger which was ever ready to avenge her wrongs.

The Downfall

But the dancing girl, in spite of her art, had a moral fall. Being dedicated to the temple, she was not allowed to marry. Nature asserted itself, and the dancing girl became an unwedded mother, having children disowned by society. At other times the girls dedicated to the temples were too many and without being fully trained, they were thrown on the world, where they soon swelled the ranks of fallen sisterhood. Need for money, forced them into immorality. At present the law has come to their rescue, by preventing them from being dedicated to the temples and from being forced to remain unmarried. The law also gives them a status, and they are allowed to inherit the property of their husbands and to bring up their children.

But present Indian society is doing injustice to them. If it does not find any use for them, it must discourage the dance altogether. Yet this is not done. To social functions private as well as public, they are invited for the exhibition of their dance, but they are not admitted into society. At times when the Indian gentlemen have a fancy to witness their dance, unknown to the ladies of the house, they attend the dancing-girls' performances in the suburbs. Quite lawful and nothing immoral the whole affair may appear to them, yet the very secretive touch about it, tends to make the dancing-girls feel that theirs is not a lawful and decent art, an art which can be exhibited in the broad daylight.

Can nothing be done to save the dancing girls' art? I leave the remedy to my readers.

THERE ARE LIMITS TO SALT'S USES

Many People Use More Than Is Necessary And Salt-Free Diets Are Sometimes Ordered

(BY EDITH M. BARBER)

Salt or sodium chloride, which is the most used of all seasonings, is a necessary part of the diet of all people who depend upon other foods than meat in the daily diet. Many of us, however, use far more salt than is necessary for our needs. This is not always harmful, although any one who is inclined toward excess weight will do well to avoid an over supply which may be held in solution with water in the tissues.

In certain abnormal conditions of health, however, a salt-free diet may be ordered by the physician. Of course, no diet which contains meat will absolutely lack sodium chloride, but the patient will be instructed that no extra salt should be used for seasoning, either during cooking or at the table. This is often a hard regime to follow, particularly where it has been the custom to shake the saltcellar over food before even tasting it.

Great care in the preparation of foods is necessary to make them appetizing when salt is forbidden. I have found, however, that if vegetables are cooked in just enough water to cover the bottom of the pan and if a little sugar is added salt will be missed very little, even when sweet butter or cream is used as a dressing. I have also been able to make a savoury salad dressing in which the absence of salt does not advertise itself by using a clove of garlic with the other seasonings.

It is a good idea to make as much use as possible of foods with which it is not customary to use salt. There should be plenty of milk, for instance, liberal amounts of fruit, ready-to-eat cereals, custards, ice cream and other desserts. Fortunately after salt has been cut down to the minimum for a period of time new habits are formed and food seems to become more appetizing

LEMON SAUCE

1/2 cup butter.
1 1/4 cups powdered sugar.
Grated rind one lemon.
4 tablespoons lemon juice.
1 egg white.
1 tablespoon boiling water.

Beat together the butter and sugar until they are very smooth and creamy, and add the grated lemon rind and lemon juice. Add egg white and beat the sauce again till it is smooth and creamy. Set the dish in which your sauce has been beaten into a pan of boiling water and add a tablespoonful of boiling water. Stir until hot and serve at once.

COFFEE JELLY.

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin.
1/2 cup cold water.
3 cups of clear strong coffee.
1/2 cup sugar.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water five minutes and dissolve in the hot coffee. Add sugar and turn into a mould. Chill Serve with whipped cream.

(COPYRIGHT)

DURING EPIDEMICS OF COLDS
I GIVE THE CHILDREN
Mistol
BEFORE THEY GO OUTDOORS
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages soon yor breath easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

BOMBAY TIME

By NARIMAN KHORY

"Dear Mr. Dass.

In replying to your application dated the 22nd inst. I would like to have a personal interview with you at my residence, Moti Mahal, Dadar, at 6 p. m. to-morrow the 24th. Please bring your references, and above all, be punctual. I have arranged for another applicant also to call on me precisely at six, and the one who is the most on time, gets the job.

Yours faithfully,
Prem Nath Gupta.

P.S.—I do not like young men who have no proper sense of time".

Radha Mohan Dass read the letter for the fifth time and sighed happily. It looked as if he was going to land a job *at last*. For ten weary months he had written applications, scanned the 'wanted' advertisements, begged for interviews——without avail. Bad luck maliciously frustrated all his efforts. That horrible legend 'No Vacancy' baulked him everywhere. And now——

Prem Nath Gupta was an eccentric old man, so he was told. And from the letter giving him an appointment Radha Mohan could guess as much. Punctuality! Well, he had worked it all out to a minute. He would be punctual; not a second late or early. It was twenty-seven minutes past five. At thirty-three past five the train left from platform six for Dadar, arriving there at five to six. Moti Mahal was just two minutes walk from the station, and precisely on the stroke of six he would push the bell of Rao Bahadur Gupta's sumptuous residence. Who was the second applicant, he wondered?

Rays of the evening sun, oblique and golden, streamed through the western windows and gilded the tops of the waiting coaches. Radha Mohan Dass sauntered lightly down the platform, looking for a vacant seat. He climbed into a compartment when somebody called him by name.

"Hello Dass," it was an acquaintances, "see you after a long time. What have you been doing all these months?"

Radha Mohan cheerily returned the greeting.

"Hunting for a job, mostly," he smiled. "but thank god, it's over now. Congratulate me Gori Shanker. In about thirty minutes from now I shall have become personal secretary to Rao Bahadur Prem Nath Gupta, M.L.A., of Moti Mahal Dadar.....Why, what's wrong?"

A sudden fear seemed to have crept into Gori Shanker's eyes. He had gone a chalky white all at once.

"Oh nothing," his voice shook with agitation, "that is, you— you are in the wrong train, Dass. This one won't leave till nearly six. You'd better get into the opposite train if you want to be punctual. Gupta dotes on punctuality, you know." He smiled weakly.

It was Dass' turn to register sudden fright. Uttering an oath he made a grab for his hat and bounded out of the compartment. It was just as it was moving out of the station that he hurled himself into the opposite train. With a savagely pounding but grateful heart, he found a seat and sank into it. God: what a narrow escape it was. Touch and go!

The train gathered speed as it slid out of the imposing Victoria Terminus, and in a few minutes Dass saw a local station flit by. He sat up with a start. There was no end to unpleasant surprises that day, it seemed.

"Is this a fast train?" the question forced itself through his suddenly dry lips.

"Yes," informed his neighbour.

"It won't halt at Dadar?"

"Not much chance of that. You see, this is a Kalyan Local. First stop Thana."

It was like a judge pronouncing sentence of death. Byculla went past and in a few minutes more Dadar appeared and disappeared in a cloud of swirling dust. It was sickening! His infernal bad luck had played him a trick again. For what was this if not a cruel trick of fate? Trick? Suddenly realisation dawned on him and he burned with a violent anger. Gori Shanker had spoken of Prem Nath Gupta and his love of punctuality. How did he know? Of course, he was the second applicant mentioned in his letter. He had been duped by his rival; put out of harm's way by a simple trick.

Miserably, he alighted from that fateful train. Darkness had come down, and as if in sympathy, his spirits were at their lowest. Without being quite conscious of what he was doing, he got into a waiting train. A curious vision broke on him. He was a shuttle, being thrown back and forth across the island of Bombay. Perhaps a pattern was being weaved; or was it really all as meaningless as it seemed? At any rate all hopes of securing that promising job were gone.

Nearly forty minutes behind his scheduled time, at 6-35, he came back to Dadar. The only course left open to him was to go to the Rao Bahadur and explain how matters had turned out. There was just a hope that he would consider his case favourably.

When he went up the broad steps of Moti Mahal his watch pointed to thirty-eight minutes past six. He pushed the bell and almost immediately the door was opened.

"I am Dass," his voice was a tired monotone, "I have an appointment with the Rao Bahadur. I am very sorry to be late."

"Oh come in Mr. Dass," it was the eccentric owner of Moti Mahal himself who greeted him. "That is punctuality! Why, you are exactly on the stroke of six."

Bewildered, Dass listened to a clock in the next room ringing out the hour. One. Two. Three. Four. Five. Six!

"Of course, you get the job," the benevolent old man went on, "that other applicant—what was his name? ah, Gori Shanker, was nearly forty minutes too early. and he had the cheek to correct me when I told him that. Impudence, I call it. And in my very home too."

"But sir," stammered Dass confused but happy. The shuttle had weaved a pattern after all. "You really don't think I am late?"

"I like young men who have a proper sense of time." Prem Nath Gupta went on brushing aside his query. "Of course, you get the job. You have the sense to stick to Bombay Time in Bombay. That's capital. Mr. Dass, your work will begin on the first of next month.'"

Ten minutes later when he emerged from Moti Mahal, happy and triumphant, Radha Mohan Dass muttered a thankful prayer. Also he put the hand of his watch thirty-nine minutes behind.

"Henceforward you will keep Bombay Time," he told the ticking machine, "and God bless fast trains."

(THE END.)

She had to a one-man dog. The one-and-only man gave it to her.

It's A Man's World In Germany

(By FRIEDA WUNDERLICH).

(Voluntary exile from Germany, Professor of Labour Economics and Social Policy at the Graduate School of Political Science & University, former Judge in a Federal Supreme Court of Germany).

Woman's main if not her only task in Germany to-day is to bear the children the Fatherland needs for future wars. "The Third Reich regards a childless woman, whether married or unmarried, as not a full member of the community," said Alfred Rosenberg in 1932.

Though girls are not yet barred from institution of higher learning, their intellectual training has been discouraged. "The universities belong to men," said the leader of the Berlin University Students' League. "Study for the sake of mere culture must at present cease entirely in order that the principal aim, education of woman to be a mother, may be clearly discernible."

Such education is given in the secondary schools, which place physical training first in importance as leading to healthy motherhood. There are courses also in heredity, hygiene, sterilization, cooking. All teaching is impregnated with National Socialist ideas —glorification of the State and of war; loyalty to Hitler; acceptance of racial superiority. At no time in her schooling or labour service (the girl who has finished her schooling must serve a period on a farm, in a household or in a kindergarten) is the girl allowed to engage in individual activities; "The community shall not be endangered through uncontrolled individual action.

Government loans encourage healthy Aryans to raise large families, provided the bride does not continue in any gainful employment. Every child born within a certain period reduces the amount to be repaid by 25 per cent, and the fourth child cancels the debt entirely. Large families are given preferential treatment in jobs, housing, railroad fares.

The glorification of woman as mother of the race does not carry with it any increase of responsibility for the education of youth. Since the young must be steeped in the doctrine of heroic sacrifice, this phase of their education is handled by party organizations. From the age of 10, the child's free time is occupied by the "Hitler Youth." There is no place in this educational scheme for the mother; the party organizations ignore the religious and social conventions of the family and have no patience with parents' suggestions.

While war is the stated justification for the Nazi policy toward women, there is an additional but unstated factor: with unemployment an acute problem, any coveted positions held by women may be righteously appropriated by men. But women are called back to the home only from positions that seem desirable to men. In factories, in low-paid office jobs, in hard agricultural toil which women would have abandoned gratefully, they still bear the double burden of gainful employment and household duties.

Women have disappeared from responsible political positions in ministries, they have not lost office as Aldermen in municipalities, but they have continued as typists and stenographers. They have been kept from teaching, from medicine and other professions, by being barred from training. Only 17 began the study of law in 1935-36 because "women cannot expect employment in the legal profession."

No position as school principal or full university professor will be granted to a woman. Women may not enter the civil service until they are 35. Wherever women compete with men, married men and members of military organizations are given preference. Suitable work for women is determined, not by free competition, but by the arbitrary decision of men. In a country with a female surplus of 1,800,000 women are supposed to have husbands who support them.

How do German women receive this treatment? The majority acquiesce, satisfied with household cares and the bearing of children; young girls especially are enthusiastic over the promise of husbands. The rather small group of women with intellectual interests is in despair.

Women who were active in bringing about the Nazi revolution published a joint appeal to Hitler in 1934: "Today man is being educated not for, but against marriage. Education in "Vereins," comrade homes, men's organizations, sports, threatens to destroy family life through separation of the sexes. Married people have less in common, and decreasing influence over their children. Woman remains farther and farther back in the shadow of loneliness.'"

End INDIGESTION with
Citrolime
BISLERI
A scientific preparation of Trisodicum Citrate in compressed form. Gives immediate relief from Hyperacidity, Dyspepsia, Gastritis and all digestive disorders. CITROLIME Bisleri may be taken dissolved in cold water, tea or coffee.
Obtainable from leading Chemists and Druggists.
Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:
GORIO LTD.
31-A, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

Evolution

By PROSCOS.

Almost any intelligent person is interested in Evolution. In spite of the many different definitions of the term, the theory of Evolution, especially after the discoveries of Darwin, have been generally accepted by the scientist as well as the lay world. Evolution has now become more or less a general term. Almost everything is now found to evolve from a past to its present existence or to a future unknown existence. All evolution is a process of becoming, in which the present is a child of the past and the present of the future. Cosmic evolution speaks of the growth of the stellar system. In chemical evolution we have the evolution of uranium to radium. Biological evolution reveals the reptile, in process of time, becoming the bird.

Scientists are universally agreed to accept the theory of man's evolution as the only explanation of man's wonderful past. Knowing as we ourselves are we probe into the past into the age of reptiles, molluses, sea-worms, slime and single celled creatures. According to McGregor, the human race is said to have evolved from the Piltdown man, to the Tamil Heilderberg, Neanderthal, Rhodestar, Cromagnon, Talgai, Australian, Negro, Chinese, and the modern Brown and Whites races. No less do we talk of social evolution from a state of man's awareness of the past to a condition of reasonal guidance in the future.

Organic Evolution

However the scientist speaks of evolution in the distinct sense of "organic evolution". Organic evolution reveals the joint functioning of matter and energy in a material and energetic environment. Some one defines it as "a process of racial change in a definite direction, in the course of which new forms emerge and may be established alongside of or in place of the originative stock." Gruenberg defines it as "the process whereby the stream of life continues down the ages to manifest itself through new individuals that differ from one another and that from constantly changing groups of species."

Since the fifth century, from the time of St. Augustine, it was accepted that living forms were descended from more primitive ancestors. The Greeks speculated on the nature of our world and Aristotle had not vaguely glimpsed evolution. The christian doctrine of Special Creation where there was an original pair, an Adam and Eve for each species of plant and animal, only appeared through the genius of a Spaniard named Suarz who attempted to find a theory of origin to fit into the Genesis. Thus the doctrine of evolution was found to class with the accepted doctrines of the Divine Revelation.

Evolution at the present day is a name given to a historical process imbuing the changes through which all things pass. The fact of parents mating and the birth of the child growing into manhood is not disputable. This is a particular fact and the difficulty arises in reaching a generalisation. Accummulated facts enable generalisation that "living forms of a given period are the descendants of the living forms of an earlier period.' This too is hardly disputable. Another generalisation is that in course of successive births the ancestral type is 'modified' into species which are distinguishable from the original type. Thus the term evolution is irrespective of "origin", a mere assertion of the development process.

Assumptions As Hypotheses

Several assumptions give a firm foundation to the doctrine of evolution. It is true that Nature is ever present before, continuing its functions for millions of years and yet every moment is the fruit of the previous moment. In the midst of an ever-changing world, there is a certain constancy and persistency. The undying uniformities of life are of perpetual interest to the reformer and the scientist, because on these the future of the world can be safely planned.

Another assumption behind evolution is the law of causation. Everything is the effect of a previous cause, and the world moves in the vicious circle of cause and effect. Everything that happens is unbroken chain of events. The 'how' of the relation of cause and effect is not always known or understood.

Growth, change, and decay are thus characteristics of the cosmos in which we exist and everything however significant does not seem to escape from their influence. Referring to the evolution of life we have already noticed that there are two fundamental propositions that need investigation. Firstly all plants and animals are descended from previous plant and animal life, and they are parents of plants and animals yet to be born. Secondly that in course of time certain descendants come to be different from their ancestors. This means that "life presents a history of descent with modifications". Four main fact lie behind the principle of "descent with modification". Firstly that all life is continuous from generation to generation through reproduction. Secondly there is heredity which can loosely be interested according to the principle "like begets like." Thirdly, by variation not only does the offspring differ from the ancestor, but the child is different from the parent. And lastly that diverging individuals are ancestors of diverging strains, breeds, varities and species.

Only Living Things

In this article we shall notice the evolution of living things. All living things possess a structure and they perform certain functions. All living things grow by assimilation, they are effected by the environment, they are capable of movement from place to place, they breathe, work and reproduce. All these functions must be performed, and these are done by structures. The simplest animal known, like the one-celled ameba is a mass of colour-less jelly-like substance floating in water. When it wants food, this mass moves and covers food particle.

The particle changes into chemical combination and the ameba moves away leaving the undigested part. The ameba is influenced by light, heat, electric and chemical shock. Reproduction is a simple process. The ameba elongates, pulls in the opposite directions till the single cell is divided into two. Both move away as separate animals. The bacteria is the simplest known. The protoplasm or life substance is contained within a cell-wall. The wall-membrane absorbs water from outside.

The bacteria are responsible for converting bodies of dead plants and animals into food useful for future generations. The green-slime cell divides like the ameba. These are the lowest forms of life and yet they are capable of adopting themselves to the environment like any self-conscious Mr. X. And yet they do not possess any of the special organs that are required by multi-cellular organisms for the performance of functions.

Function Precedes Structure

This has led to a general statement of fact that "function preceds structure". Food is digested by the embryo long before there is stomach, oxygen is inhaled long before there is lung or a gill: and is sensitive to the environment long before there is the nervous system. The so-called "lowest" living forms perform all the essential functions that are known to be true of the higher manifestations of life. The principle of "function preceding structure" is not easily acceptable to common sense. It means that we cut before there is a knife. The principle merely means that in the beginning a seemingly simple, undifferentiated protoplasm performs nearly all the functions of living.

Leaving the simple forms of life, let us consider some tiny animals found in fresh water ponds. They appear like hollow bags. The inner layer of food-preparing cells are protected by an outer layer of cells. Certain cells in both the layers have extensions that are expanded and contracted and they appear like muscles. Some other cells extend beyond the surface and are sensitive to stimulus, they are like sensory cells or nerves. Here then we have the principle of division of labour. Certain cells perform certain functions, but yet there are no special organs.

From General To Special

The third march in evolution is from the performance of general to special functions. The worms, jointed leg animals like insects and lobsters, and backboned animals follow the one-celled plant and animal and the small animal like the hydra demonstrating "division of labour". There are five main types of back-boned animals, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. In the structure of each of these there is a bony framework, consisting of a series of bones with the brain-box at the top and two pairs of protruding appendages like hands and legs. Some have only one pair of appendage like the whale, and some have no appendage like the snake

There is a similarity in the structures of legs and hands of men and various types of animals and birds. In all legs there is a long section between the joint corresponding to the elbow and the joint at the shoulders. There are then a pair of bones followed by a cluster of small bones like the wrist or the ankle, and finally there is the foot or hand proper with bones in five rows. There is a similarity in the legs of a man, a tiger, a fox, a duck, an eagle, a bat, a crocodile, a seal and a whale. Corresponding similarities are found in the brain, nervous system, sense organs, digestive system and the muscles of the vertebrates. The neck of the

(Continued on Page 14)

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

"Only five minutes more, dear, and the book says the joint will be done!"

"Jack, just look after the goldfish whilst I clean the aquarium."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A ROMANCE OF INDIA

ZARINA: By Lemuel Sadoc: Published by Arthur Stockell Ltd., London. Price Sh. 3/6.

A badly conceived, badly planned and badly written novel. Quite obviously the work of the rankest amateur. There is absolutely nothing in this novel that is commendable; it swarms with technical flaws and absurdities and tries to be very literary and modernistic but only succeeds in being pompous and ridiculous. A drab, pointless story that moves in convulsive jerks and just fizzles out without ever moving. Nor is the story improved in the telling, for, even though one notices that Mr. Sadoc is an M.A., Ph.D. he does not seem to have arrived at the universal conclusion that English is best written in its simplest form. The writing of good English prose means the writing of simple, ordinary English with a rigid economy of words and nothing else. His style is laboured and pedantic and reminds one irresistibly of a schoolmaster suffering, as all schoolmasters inevitably do, from an irrepressible inferiority complex.

This novel also has a Foreword. It can safely be taken as an axiom that all works of fiction which have a foreword by a non-writer are usually bad. A good craftsman never needs a non-craftsman to tell other people how good his works are. A bad craftsman usually does this. The Foreword is written by the Raja of Nanpara and Mohamdi, who, amongst other things, says: "If to entertain be the chief object of a narrative, then "Zarina" is a great novel. It is not often that we stumble on so eminently interesting and readable a story." And then again "Zarina" is a remarkable book, written from a first-hand knowledge of men and women of a particular type."

The story revolves around an American Missionary, Theodore Raymond, who falls in love with, and marries, Zarina, the daughter of an Indian Christian padre. There is much opposition because the other missionaries quite contrary to the teachings of Christ do not relish the idea of a white man marrying a "Nigger". Mr. Raymond is sacked and so is Zarina's father. In the fulness of time both are unfaithful to each other and Raymond elopes with someone else's wife and Zarina like an itinerant prostitute passes through a succession of hands until a Pathan lures her away to his country where she either commits suicide or falls out of a window by accident and ends her ignominious life.

If one must write about sexual aberrations it is much better that the matter be dealt with frankly and honestly. Beating about the bush gets one nowhere and only irritates the reader. If the writer is not subtle enough to indicate that his heroine has committed adultery he should state plainly: "and thereupon they committed adultery" or worlds to that effect. It is no use leaving the heroine in the back-garden with her lover uttering the most fearful nonsense and hoping the reader will understand what has occurred. Because he won't. He is quite shocked to read a few pages later that his heroine is with child because, all the time he thought they were merely holding hands and just fooling!

Theodore Raymond is a pompous idiot who does not know how to make love. Whenever he opens his mouth it is to deliver an oration. He is the most un-American that one can ever meet. Zarina is depraved but subtly so. She also seems to make love to her boy friends with a dictionary in one hand for she says things like this: "Let me be your guide to the unchartered realms of delight which love has reserved for those who love each other. . . Promise to be discreet, and I will take you to paradise." (!) No passionate woman (and Zarina is supposed to be that) would ever, in her whole life, have time to think out and deliver all that nonsense. She would merely act or say something very ordinary and commonplace which most people in love are supposed to say. The other characters behave in the same manner. They cannot talk naturally. They cannot act or even think naturally. Whenever a man and a woman are alone they simply go ahead and without any preliminaries just commit adultery as if it was eating an apple.

The author does not know human nature nor does he know his craft. Twenty years ago this book may have been hailed as a promising, or even—a tolerably good novel on India, but in the days of Mulk Raj Anand, G. K. Narayan and Raja Rao it shows up hopelessly in comparison. This book should for its own benefit never have been published.

—ENVER KUREISHI.—

Travancore To-day

TRAVANCORE TO-DAY: Her struggle for Freedom:

Travancore forms that strip of land which tapes into the Cape Comorin in the extreme South of India. With a tradition of democratic upbringing, high educational attainments, advanced Social customs and usages and a benevolent Ruling House, it had long earned the reputation of a Progressive State. The Temple Entry Proclamation of a year ago had resulted in wide advertisement to the State which was acclaimed as the land of "Dharma Raj". In fact the Maharaja himself, long before the Proclamation, paid a tribute to the people of the State in these terms: "I feel I may make the boast that historically and by their character and capacity for education and discipline, my country and my people have justified their claim to be ranked among the most forward in India." This pronouncement was made five years ago; and what do we find five years after? Alas, for Travancore and her people!

That gracious tribute of a ruler to his people, coupled with the advent as Dewan of Sir C. P. Raswami Iyer with his reputation of a Liberal politician, roused high hopes in the people that, after all, the day was not far off when they could boast of being, perhaps, the first among the Indian States to enjoy the benefits of full Responsible Government under the aegis of a sympathetic, understanding and benevolent ruler. Some of the earlier professions of the new Dewan and some of his plans for industrialisation and commercial expansion of the State found leaders of public opinion enthusiastic supporters of the new regime. But this enthusiasm was not to last long. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer soon gave cause for grave misgivings. People began to suspect his reputation as a Liberal politician and began to wonder whether he was not an apt disciple of that most unpopular and nationally discredited Viceroy, Lord Willingdon.

Events which followed turned the suspicion into the conviction that beneath the veneer of polish, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer hid the mailed fist and looked forward to be regarded as the "strong man" of Travancore, a Little Willingdon. The book under review gives an insight into these events as they have developed and the material attested to by documentary evidence constitutes a thorough indictment of the Sir C. P. regime. The book is prepared and published by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress. But it is printed outside the State, a fact which is significant and which explains the utter lack of civil liberty in the State. The book contains the Memorial which the State Congress desired to present to the Maharaja and the Memorandum which seeks to elucidate, explain and build up a case for the demands contained in the Memorial. Besides it is rich in its appendices which are arranged in five different sections. More than the Memorial and the Memorandum, these appendices are revealing and the reader is enabled to get some sythetic account of the alleged misdeeds of the Administration and correctly to appraise the present political situation in the State.

The charges levelled against Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's administration are damaging. If they were false the members of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress should have been hauled up for open trial in a proper court of Law. That would have been the right and honourable course. In the alternative an independent judicial tribunal enjoying public confidence should have been constituted to investigate the charges which, if found to be baseless, could be more thoroughly and convincingly exposed as slanderous lies. That would have discredited the State Congress and its leaders. But the only course resorted to by the Government of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is to ban the book from the State and prevent its publication within the State territory.

The Memorial to the Maharaja referred to above summarises the fundamental demands of the people of Travancore. "The people of Travancore," says the Memorial, "have come to realise that the System of Administration has to be modernised and the Executive made responsible to the people. On behalf of the people who entertain the view that the peace, prosperity and contentment of the Travancoreans can be promoted by Constitutional Reforms, we humbly and respectfully make the following prayers:—

1. The powers now exercised by the Dewan may be vested in a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to the Legislature and subject to

(Continued On Page 46)

If money grew on trees the early bird might be excused for his ambition to rise at dawn.

"THE INDIAN HOME"

The current issue of this journal keeps up the standard set by the earlier numbers. The opening article by "An Indian Traveller" gives some valuable information on "Women of Italy." In view of the general agitation for improving the conditions of our women and children, this article will be found helpful. The article "Visit Kashmir" by Mrs. J. M. Kumarappa, M.A., give valuable information regarding the places of interest in Kashmir, what arrangements to be made and how to get the best out of a visit to this famous Himalayan valley. As it is written out of her recent experiences, the article will be found particularly useful to those who intend to visit the country.

"Toys for Children" by Miss Dorothea Volebhr is an article which is interesting not only to children but also to the elders, while the "Romance of Aluminium" by John J. Dorairaj provides an entertaining reading. "Artificial Feeding of Infants" by Dr. (Mrs.) Thend Mehta is an article of much value to all mothers.

The Household Forum, perhaps, the most popular part of the "Indian Home". The large number of illustrations are one of the features of this excellent publication, which is edited by Miss Hilla C Vakeel. It is published from 30, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Annual subscription is Rs 5 only.

"Won't you take the sleeping powder the doctor prescribed, Maria?"

"Yes—but you won't get the front-door key."

* * * *

Pretty Typist: "The bookkeeper tried to kiss me."

Chief: "I'm sorry, but I can't undertake to do all the odd jobs myself."

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

He is the author of over 100 books on modern Business Methods and Principles of Efficiency. He is the most highly paid and successful Business Efficiency Expert in the world and edits the world famous English journal the "Efficiency Magazine" which is read by more than 100,000 business men and women every month, and of which a local edition is now published under the title of

INDIAN EFFICIENCY MAGAZINE

In this journal, Mr. Casson reveals the secrets of his unique knowledge and experience which will bring successful business within grasp of all.

You can buy a copy at 4 annas or become an annual subscriber for Rs. 2-8 only. If you become a Life Member by paying Rs. 25, you will get FREE 3 books worth Rs. 3-12 each.

Obtainable from:—

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
210, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTATION OF WOMANHOOD

Labour Service For Girls In The New Germany

(By E. DORMANN)

On January 1, 1934, the Reich Labour Leader, Konstantin Hierl, inaugurated labour Service for German Girls. Hierl realised that it was not enough to train only young men in a sense of comradeship, equality, and unity, and to a high moral conception of labour, for the nation consists of both men and women, and to educate only one half of the population would have been incomplete, and considering the future result of such a policy, it would have been absolutely senseless. Therefore, according to the Law of June 26, 1935, all girls between the ages of 17 and 25 were asked to spend one half year in the Labour Service.

The Labour Service for Girls, however, is still voluntary for the time being because of the lack of sufficient suitable accommodation. Work is going on in creating new camps, also in Austria, so that all young girls may be reached within the next few years. It is already a requirement for certain girls to work for six months in such a Labour Service "Lager" or Camp—for instance, for university students. however, should a young matriculate not be able to fulfil this service for health reasons, she is permitted to go on with her studies, and she serves a half year instead assisting the National Socialist Welfare organisation or doing similar social service work.

700 Girl Labour Camps

There are about 700 girl labour camps in Germany now, in which 30,000 young girls are cheerfully serving. In each Lager there are about 40 young women; 35 of them doing active labour service, of which three are older girls who are serving more than six months and are training to be leaders in the Girls' Labour Service, and the Camp Leader, the camp manageress, the cook, household helpers, and other members of the personnel.

The duties of the Girls' Labour Service are natuarlly entirely different from those of the youths', for it is not the aim or object of the Girls' Labour Service to harden young girls or to make them march like soldiers. On the contrary, they are not to lose any of their womanly qualities there, for rather this half year is to be a preparation for their future profession, that of Wife and Mother. Therefore, these German Girls are sent where there are tired farmers' wives that need assistance. They are to help out young farmwives, or the wives of settlers, look after their children, and also help in the fields, and clean out the stalls—in short do all that the over-worked farmer's wife cannot accomplish by herself. But, in no event is the regular employment of farm labour to be hindered through the use of these supplementary girls of the Labour Service.

Girls' Labour Camps are always located in those places where small farmers or settlers cannot get enough help, or where there is no money for hiring regular farm help. One finds girls' labour camps also in the city suburbs. There the duties of the girls consist for the most part of looking after the children, cooking their food, keeping the house tidy, while the mother goes out to work.

Picturesque Little Huts

Most of the "Lagers" are in neat farmhouses, in lovely old timbered buildings, in the farm buildings that were a former part of some old castle, etc. All is spick and span in such a place, from the cooking and washrooms to the cozy living rooms. Much of the furnishing have been made by the girls themselves—the hand-woven things, the clothes, coverlets and curtains, the chairs, the hand-painted lampshades.

Most "Lagers" have several small living rooms, where one often finds musical instruments of all kinds and material for weaving, for in camp one not only works, but one plays as well, and singing and music play an important part. Then, there is naturally a large main living room, the large, sunny dining room, and a big kitchen, pantries, laundry rooms, cellar, etc. Besides these rooms, there is the Lager Office, where there is also a Library, and the girls are always very proud of this library.

There is an infirmary in every camp, and the doctor makes frequent visits to make sure all the girls are well. In addition, every girl must undergo a complete medical examination before she enters the camp. No girl is admitted if she has heart trouble, weak lungs, or an infectious disease. The sleeping rooms are large and airy. Usually eight girls sleep in a room on double-deck beds. It is not hard to sleep on straw mattresses, particularly after a strenuous day's work. Every girl has a wardrobe that may be locked. Absolute order reigns everywhere. In the wash-room, everyone has her own bowl, tooth brush glass, soap and towel. All must be kept in its exact place

The Commandant

The Lager Fuherin or Leader is both comrade and commandant. She wins the confidence of her girls, and they feel free to come to her with their little joys and sorrows. To many a girl coming from the city, the life is strange and she feels hardly enough courage to go through with it, because she is not used to physical exertion, and living with so many other girls without any privacy, but she soon becomes accustomed to it—there is plenty of proof for this statement. After four weeks the "new-comers" appear fresh, healthy, and well-nourished. Indeed, it often happens to the chagrin of many a maiden that something is sacrificed here of her stream-lined appearance. The food is carefully planned; it must be varied and nourishing. The Leader of the camp has this to look after in addition to her many other duties. The book-keeping in a Lager is not at all easy. All expenditures and receipts must be exactly noted down in one book; in another the meals from day to day are written down with their food value in calories and vitamins, a third book concerns the Lager produce and livestock, and in a fourth is written the Lager inventory. Nothing dares be missing, everything must agree exactly.

Daily Routine

The day in camp begins early—in winter at about 6, and in the summer already by 5 o'clock one must get out of bed and have early sports. Refreshed and merry, the girls then return to get dressed and clean their rooms. While some wash, others make beds, sweep, and put their things in order, and vice versa. Then comes breakfast, consisting of porridge with bread, butter and jam. Then the flag is raised, and this is followed by 15 minutes of practical instructions concerning gardening, cooking, laundering, new recipes, and some similar topic.

Before the work of the day actually begins, a cheery song is sung, for gay courage must accompany the girls throughout the day of toil. Their duties really begin at 7 o'clock. Every girl has her own "family" to whom she goes, usually a small farmer or settler of the neighbourhood. There are bicycles in most camps, so that the girl can reach her place quickly. There she joins the others in the fields, or helps the wife in her home. Her second breakfast and dinner she has usually with the family, unless they are too poor. She often cooks the meal for the whole family. The settler pays nothing for this assistance furnished him by the Labour Service, but the girls receive daily pocket money from the Lager amounting to 20 pfennige

About six girls, working in changing shifts, remain at the camp, in order to look after the work there There is plenty to do. First there is the laundry for 40 girls to be done, for it is all washed in the camp—the light blue dresses for work, the aprons, the coloured bandannas, the underwear, and the filmy white muslin dresses for folk dancing, and much, much more. The girls get all their wearing apparel in the camp, underwear, gymnasium suit, working dresses,

(Continued on page 46)

Sole Distributors:—
BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD
333A Kalbadevi Road, 1st Floor BOMBAY 2.

Campaign Of Farmers' Education For National Defence

China Prepares One Million Able-Bodied Men

COLLEGE STUDENTS FORM PEOPLE'S TRAINING CORPS

MR. Y. C. JAMES YEN, THE FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF THE RURAL RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT IN CHINA IN THE COURSE OF A CONTRIBUTION TO THE "CHINESE FORUM" DESCRIBES THE STAGES THROUGH WHICH THE "CAMPAIGN OF FARMERS' EDUCATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE" HAS PASSED ENVISAGING THE MOBILISATION OF ONE MILLION ABLE-BODIED MEN, TO OFFER RESISTANCE TO THE AGGRESSOR.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM MR. YEN'S ARTICLE:—

One of the gigantic effects of the present Sino-Japanese War is the rediscovery of the "forgotten man," the Chinese farmer. Since Japan seized Manchuria in 1931, the real intentions behind that "incident" have grown less and less nebulous, and the inevitability of a major clash more and more obvious. Chinese statesmen, recognizing the military superiority of their opponents, had followed, up to July, 1937, a policy of temporizing with the invaders in order to postpone the ultimate conflict, but they knew that the final "showdown" was only a matter of time. This is why "national dewence" has in recent years become the central theme of all thinking, the driving force of all progress in China.

FIGHTERS OF CHINA.

All things considered, the fighters of China have not made such a bad showing on the battlefield since the beginning of hostilities in July. Their reverses are attributable chiefly to their shortage of modern military equipment, but also partially to the fact that the large masses of the people have not received the necessary training to make effective collaborators for them.

One of the first groups in China to see the vital importance of people's training for national defence were those who represent the Mass Education Movement. This is not altogether surprising, for this Movement was born in circumstances strangely similar to those in which Chinese peasantry finds itself to-day. Behind the firing lines in France during the World War some 200,000 Chinese coolies, practically all farmers, were working for the allies. The behaviour of these coolies and the treatment they received in that strange land—and still stranger civilization—suggested to Yen and his colleagues the clue to the most fundamental of China's problems, and the wonderful response to their educational efforts shown by their unlettered countrymen generated in them an indomitable faith in the educability and potentiality of the rural masses of China.

It is this faith which inspired Yen to devote his life and work to the awakening of the common people of his country. It is the faith which has brought his movement into larger and larger spheres of influence. It is this faith which has impelled him to make, in season and out of season during the last six years, numberless overtures to officials and Governments in the interest of large-scale and well-planned programmes of people's training as a part of the national defence programme. For *sometime* his efforts had not met with wholehearted response, and the experimental and research work of his own movement in people's training, though fruitful and significant, had not had its deserved opportunity for nation-wide application.

REMARKABLE CHANGE.

The present war has brought about a most remarkable change. At last something has happened to furnish the necessary incentive and create a sense of urgency in the minds of those who are responsible for directing the course of the nation. Everybody now recognizes the importance of the awakening of the masses, and the authorities have come to realize that the work of the Mass Education Movement, essential as it is to the progress of the nation under normal circumstances, is even more vital in times of emergency.

Another factor that favours the launching of an ambitious programme of mass education at this juncture is the dislocation of tens of thousands of teachers, college and high schools students, and other members of the intelligentsia from their former work or studies. Like their predecessors under the old examination system, the new 'literati' of China have been among the people but not of them. They have maintained an attitude of arrogant aloofness towards their uneducated fellows and their work and aspirations have tended to send them farther and farther away from the people. This scholastic segregation from and indifference towards the lot of the ordinary people must be held at least partially responsible, for retarding the intellectual progress of the masses, especially those in China's vast rural areas.

SCHOLARS SHAKEN.

The present war has shaken these scholars out of their ivory towers, Peiping, Shanghai and Nanking, the leading university centres of the country, have fallen into the hands of the invaders. Many colleges, schools, libraries, and other cultural institutions have been unscrupulously destroyed by the enemy's shell fire or air raids. Thousands of scholars have been reduced to wandering bands of refugees. The death, torture, and all manner of indignities which many of them have suffered in the hands of Japanese soldiers have intensified their patriotic feelings, and the ignorance and indifference of large sections of the population leave no room for doubt as to what the crux of the matter is.

This has created a new passion in the scholars for participation in the great enterprise of national salvation, and solved with one stroke the age-long problem of teacher supply for mass education.

Thus the scene is set for the Mass Education Movement to take a prominent position in the emergency educational programme of China. Because of the expert knowledge of its staff and the foundation it has laid in the last ten years, it has been quick to sense the rising tide of mass movement in the country, and to adapt its own machinery and personnel to the educational needs of the national crisis.

To explore and clarify the specific demands of the national crisis, to evolve and demonstrate a correlated educational programme for meeting these demands, and to prepare a trained personnel for carrying out this programme on a nation-wide basis, the Movement early in October organized a "Campaign of Farmers' Education for National Defence." Fifty young men and young women, most of them college graduates, were selected from that class of keen and conscientious youth who were not content with the pursuit of mere routine while their country was engaged in a life and death struggle. They were given a month of special training, consisting of two weeks class-room discussions and group planning at the headquarters of the Movement in the city of Changsha, Hunan, and two weeks of field practice under the supervision of experienced members of the Movement in Hengshan Hsien, which is the "Experiment County" under the joint auspices of the Movement and the Provincial Government of Hunan. On the completion of their field training, they were sent out in six teams, each to be responsible for mobilizing and training the farmers of some selected areas in a separate country.

FULL-FLEDGED PROGRAMME

At the time of writing, all six teams are engaged in a full-fledged programme of mass education for national defence with its fourfold emphasis of intellectual enlightenment, agricultural production, health education and the organization of the people into various corps for wartime service.

The most remarkable thing about this campaign is that these well-educated men and women—some of them have voluntarily withdrawn from lucrative positions and comfortable circumstances—are so stirred by the challenge of the times and so inspired by the idealism of the Mass Education Movement that they are now willing to work for the nominal salary of fifteen dollars a month, which is less than their actual living expenses. They remind one of the "dollar" workers in the United States who rallied to the support of their Government after its entry into the War.

Another division of the Mass Education Movement that has gone out to bring home to the farmers of China the tremendous moment of the war for all of them is a "Theatrical Troupe for the Promotion of Resistence" (against Japanese Aggression). This troupe is working under the personal supervision of Hsiung Foo-hsi, Head of the Dramatic Division of the Movement, whose creative for mass education of the old Chinese stage, but also a universally recognised contribution to stagecraft and dramatic art as such. The old Chinese stage, penetrating every village and reaching the literate and illiterate alike, has been the most effective single instrument for disseminating knowledge and moulding the "group mind" in rural China.

When Mr. Hadrox said he was a "pauper" the mentally sketchy girl-friend asked him if it were a boy or a girl.

WAR LITERATURE

In the meantime, members of the Division of People's Literature have busied themselves preparing the literature on the war that is intellectually and economically within reach of the people. In modern warfare, cannon fire is always supplemented by paper bullets, physical combat always reinforced by verbal struggle. But in China the use of the printed words for the arousal of patriotic sentiments suffers from a double handicap, the illiteracy of an overwhelming portion of her people and the impossibility of her literary jargon. Not only is "wen-li", the classical language, a luxury of the aristocracy of intellectuals, but even "pai-hua," the "spoken" language, which has recently been elevated to the status of literary medium is also far beyond the reach of the masses both in vocabulary and in content. Recognizing this double handicap from the outset of its work, the Mass Education Movement has always emphasised the importance of training the literary men to write for the people, as well as teaching the people to read for themselves.

The Division of People's Literature of the Movement has a group of men of rare literary ability who have made it their speciality to produce a literature which is real literature in the artistic sense, and yet capable of being understood by those who have only had an education in the merest rudiments of the language.

While this campaign of farmers' education for national defence was still in its initial stages, consultations were going on between the provincial authorities of Hunan and the Movement for the latter to take a leading part in a project which envisages the mobilization and training of one million able-bodied men. This work is now in progress. Four hundred college and 3,000 senior middle school students who have received military training and 400 girls students have been recruited and organised into a people's training corps. After a period of preliminary training in the Provincial Capital, these young men and young women will be sent to the 75 countries of the Province to enlist more workers in agritural training. They will complete the training of one million people within six months.

Since the beginning of December the work of Movement has extended into another new field, the Province of Kweichow, where Mr. Ch'en Chu-shan, one of Yen's right hand men, has been appointed member of the Provincial Government and given special responsibility for the development of people's training and higher education in that Province.

THE FUNTION OF ART

The New "Isms"

(BY SHIEKH AHMAD, Instructor in Art, Central School of Arts and Crafts, London, being a summary of a lecture delivered before a mixed gathering of teachers and students.)

The subject which I am called upon to discuss is so vast that it needs a systematic treatment which is hardly possible within the allotted time.

Firstly, it should be explained what is meant by art. Secondly, its relation to the other activities of life, and thirdly, what is good art. According to Herbert Spencer, Darwin, and Schiller, art is an activity of the animal kingdom arising from the sexual desire and from the propensity to play. Grant Allen adds that sexual desire and the propensity to play should be accompanied by a pleasant excitement of the nervous system. This is a psychological evolutionary definition of art. Vernon gives an experimental definition. He says that art is an external manifestation of emotions felt by man which is achieved by means of line, colour, movement, sound or words. Sully, on the other hand, considers art not only a reproduction of emotions that gives an active enjoyment to the producer, but a vehicle of pleasant impressions to its spectators and listeners

We may agree with these definitions, or not, but they are certainly the exponents of past artistic ideals. Since I do not believe in enforcing my views upon the audience, I leave it to you to decide for yourself.

The Great Paradox

There is a peculiar tendency to free art from all utilitarian ends that exists even to-day. In applied arts such as, pottery, wood, metal, leather-work and embroidery, the object is beautiful only when it answers its purpose completely. Throughout history art has served some function or other. In pre-historic times art as magic helped the cave-man to satisfy his most vital needs—food and clothing. From the half-man, half-animal gods of the Babylonians, Assyrians and Egyptians to the statues of the Greeks of the 5th century, glorifying the gods or mortals worthy of worship, it continued to serve some function. In the middle ages, artists worked for the needs of the religious society by carving images that adorned the alcoves of the churches.

At the Renaissance, the passion for classic antiquity gave birth to a new point of view and the episodes of Greek mythology and Biblical scenes were in great demand. With the beginning of the 17th century, artists divided their time between decorative work in palaces and painting easel pictures for lords and financiers. From the 18th century onwards works of art were demanded by every class of the society, and we see the romantics once again proclaiming the paradox of art for art's sake.

Now I leave you here to contemplate how a work of art to-day is going to take its place among the diverse articles of necessity in your modern apartments.

Modern Art

Art is a universal language, clear, direct and forceful, easy to understand and pleasing to the sight and hearing. It begins when a person, with the purpose of joining others to himself in one and the same feeling, expresses it by external indications, such as, line, colour, tone, sound or words.

It needs no elaborate explanation of a critic to point out its aesthetic value, because true art speaks for itself and unites the producer to its spectators. Let us now examine 'bad art' and the causes that produce it. When a class of people acquires an artificial way of living and prefers a parasitic existence to that of a producer, its capacity to appreciate true art is diminished. Having lost the true conception of life, they are left without any criterion to distinguish the good from the bad, and hence they eagerly follow that which pleases them. Some of the modern artists reach only the upper and middle classes, but I ask you, who is a greater artist? He who pleases a selected audience or he whose work links generation to generation and race to race in a common bond of friendship and harmony? But art results not from the inner impulses of the artist, but from the demand of the upper classes who crave for cheap amusements and pay well for it. This type of art is boosted by some revolutionary critics with fine but incomprehensible phraseology with a tint of jazz rhythm. The poor reader is led into the chaotic world of the critic's imagination where he gropes in darkness, but he dares not raise his voice against it for fear of being laughed at.

Coming New Phraseology

In order to explain new "isms" in modern art, such as, Purism, Hyper-realism, Dada and Scepticism, Fauvism, Eclecticism, Idealism, and Cubism, it was found necessary to coin new phraseology that only the select few pretend to understand. It consists of such words or combination of words and slick rhetoric that catches imagination without exposition of the sense in them. For example, the adherents of Purism believe in the purification of the plastic language for representation of non-representation. Dada and Scepticism's followers believe in uncompromising dogmas of ridiculing the artistic manners in vogue and composing wierd graphic constructions in which most discordant objects are larded with unexpected labels just to flabbergast the man in the street. Hyper-realism, according to its exponents, is a medley of politics, sociology, philosophy, medicine, dancing, music, commercial transactions and literature. They hope to represent the moral and financial disorder of these after war days when the sceptre of another colossal massacre is hovering over Europe.

Mr. Sheikh Ahmed, First Indian Art Scholarship-holder and Instructor at Central School, London.

Art And Tradition

In contrast to this, art is reared within the narrow sphere of conventions which does not enlarge experience, as it is devoid of profound thinking. This is, because the feeble, blunt and unprogressive spirit of the artist remains contented with the absolute culture of the past. The philistine is convinced that there is nothing in any art but in his own. Such unluckily is the tendency of the modern Indian artist, and for this I hold you English people responsible. The attitude of an Englishman is so expressive of his spirit of condescension that it has created among the revivalists of Indian art a peculiar mental lethargy and vanity concerning their own artistic experiences. Mr. Havell and his colleagues' mystical interpretation has made them so conceited that they obstinately refuse to take the best from the West to create ideals that are descriptive of the spirit of the age

OATINE CREAM For Nightly Massage

OATINE SNOW For all-day lasting protection

EVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 10)

giraffe has the same number of vertebrae as the neck of the mouse, and bone by bone the legs of the storks and the sparrows are similar.

The above facts lay down the principle of "homology" according to which "within the group of animals that belong to the same type or plan of structure there is a remarkable adherence to the pattern". The homology that we have noticed in the animal world is not absent in the plant life.

Similar Functions

All life is called upon to perform certain similar functions. Food-getting, reproduction, self-preservation, and like functions have to be performed in any physical environment. Thus there is a universal need of adaptability resulting in great varieties of life to suit innumerable combinations of conditions. Any existence implies all activities and all contents of the environment.

This necessity of maintaining definite relations to the outer world has led to a unity of organisms which Cuvier has stated in the doctrine of correlation. The structure of a thing must be correlated to the factors of the environment. The eyes of the eagle, the trunk of the elephant, the neck of the giraffe, the claws of the vulture, the paw of the cat and the fingers of man's hand are correlated to the functions they are called upon to perform by the environment.

It is however true that in the structures of organisms there are museums of structures which apparently perform no functions. Wiedersheim has found nearly 2 hundred structures which do not show apparently any function. Then there are reduced organs like the undeveloped toes in the horse or dog. Cave animals have eyes, but they are always blind. Analogous structures are those that perform similar functions. Lungs enable the mammal to breathe, the gills enable the fish to breathe and trees breathe through their leaves.

Strikingly similar functions are performed by different structures. The eyes of insects and the eyes of animals both see, but they are very different kinds of structures. These analogies have led Henry Osborn to lay down two concepts. The concept of "adaptive convergence" supposes that similar forms are due to similar conditions. The concept of divergence supposes descendants of a stock to develop differences due to changed living conditions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Page For Women

Sex Equality

Between Man And Woman There Can Be Only Interdependence But Not Slavish Dependence Of One On The Other

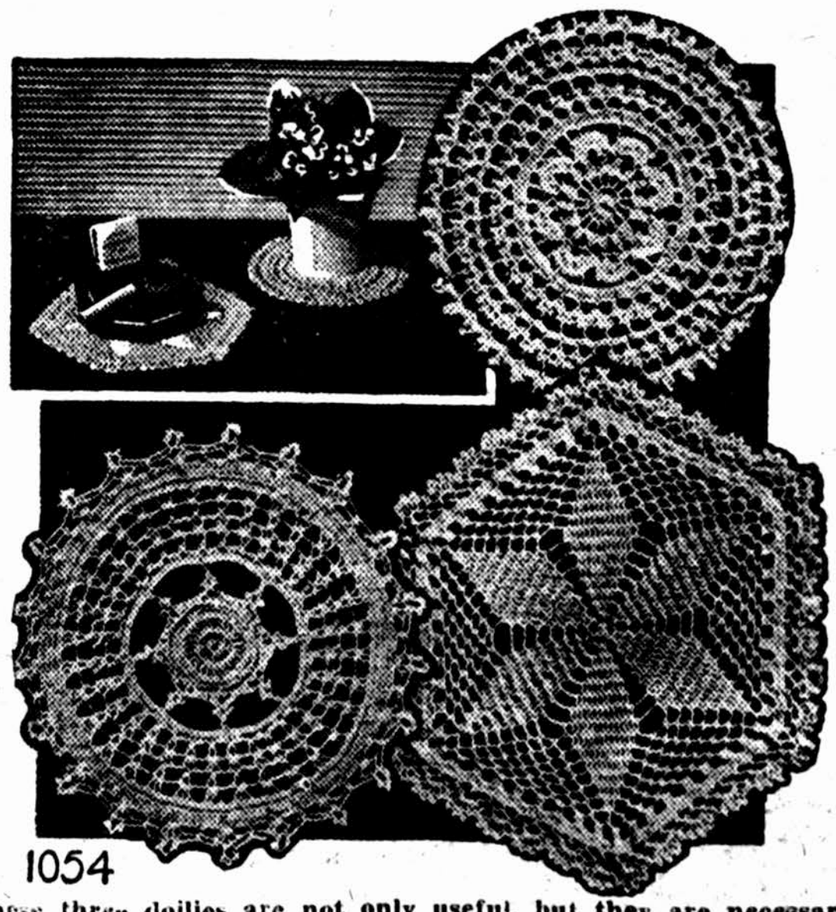
(By MANJARI)

Many philosophers have held women in contempt, but for all that women have not been discouraged by such treatment. Estimates of women are varied and depend largely on the minds that cherish them. Men who have treated them as toys and playthings esteem them frivolous, but on the other hand those who have treated them as friends and comrades, realise how necessary is their friendship and co-operation to make a success of life.

Some speak of the rights of women as if she were intended to stand apart—isolated and independent of man. Others assert the mastery of man over woman to show that she is inferior. Both conceptions are wrong. The relationship between man and woman ought always to

(Continued On Page 42)

THREE DIFFERENT BUT USEFUL DOILIES



These three doilies are not only useful, but they are necessary for every home. On your lovely tablecloth, when serving; under your water glass or in your living room, under a vase, ash tray or fruit bowl, they will look lovely. The design used for each is different and all are fascinating to make. Make as many as you need or want to give away of these doilies. They measure 5 1|2, 6 1|2, and 7 1|2 inches in diameter.

(COPYRIGHT).

Nerves—

THE GIFT OF CIVILIZATION!!!

The mothers of the present generation have taken up their duties towards their children so seriously that 'mother-craft' has become almost a science in itself. So often one hears vitamins and sun-baths discussed where previously it used to be clothes, jewels or next-door neighbours. Even in the field of education they delve sometimes, making quite a trial of themselves to the invariably overworked teachers. Their over-enthusiasm combined with their limited understanding in matters educational often causes more muddle instead of being a help to the children. But, then again there is a second class amongst them—the ones who really understand what they are about and

(Continued On Page 42)

(Continued from Col. 4).

Every child loves to read to. Every child loves to paint and draw pictures. Think up new activities that will teach her to be self-reliant and progressive.

There is no beauty as appealing in all the world as a child's beauty. It must be held sacred. It must not be scarred by stupid parents who feel artificial beauty aids can possibly make their child more attractive!

Body health, skin health, mental health are the goals to be reached. Help your child by concentrating on those She will grow to lovely womanhood, happy in the knowledge that her parents were wise parents who did not sacrifice her youth needlessly.

(Copyright)

JOAN CAROL is a new youngster on the screen. Her mother instructs Joan to manicure her nails, buff them well. And for curls she uses curlers in the old-fashioned way.

Artificial Beauty Not For Children

Many mothers write asking such questions as these:

"Do you believe in permanent waves for young children?"

"My child has a very pale face. When she goes to parties should I rouge her cheeks?"

"My young daughter likes coloured nail polish. She is only nine. Should I let her wear it?"

And once in a while I get a question which makes me gasp—"I want my child, who is now five years old, to have a perfect complexion when she grows up. Should I give her a facial once a week at a beauty parlour?"

Of course my answer to all of those questions is "No—Definitely no!"

Let Child Mature Naturally

A child should be allowed to grow into an adult, unhampered. Her tender hair can be ruined with intense heat and harmful lotions; her skin can be marred for life by creams which were made for aging beauty, not virgin beauty; and how horrible to look at a young child with acquered nails or rouged cheeks!

If you wish your child to grow into a beauty be watchful over the fundamental of a healthy body and mind. See that she is fed the foods that will nourish her. Foods that will strengthen her tiny bones and teeth. Foods that will keep her skin fresh as a dew-kissed petal.

Brush the darling's hair regularly, away from the scalp with a brush that is kept sterilized and used for her very own. Keep her scalp clean, free from rashes and dandruff. Try to discover a natural wave in her hair, and press it between your fingers while it is damp to encourage its curl.

Keep Her Mind Active

If you are truly concerned about her beauty you cannot fail to keep her mind active and growing. What nonsense to allow her to concentrate on make-up! Teach her simple daily groomings. Fill her day with small duties and childish pleasures. Let her grow!

(Continued in Col. 1)

I detest a shiny nose!

That's why I use the face powder that clings for hours

If you value your personal charm, don't risk having a shiny nose. Avoid this embarrassment with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Face Powder. It has a soft, fine texture that makes it cling for hours, is delicately perfumed and comes in six flattering shades that blend exquisitely with the most exacting complexion. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Face Powder has been highly refined and will not cause clogged or enlarged pores. Its velvety texture gives a smooth finish to your complexion. To obtain the best results always apply it over a foundation of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. Your complexion will then flatter you as never before.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

In Search Of Adventure

By JOY

It was 1 p. m.: The magazine I was reading wasn't interesting. The usual sort of silly stories—

'Man meets maid.
Handshakes and kisses.
Parson is paid.
And Miss made Mrs'

Couldn't anybody think of anything else to write about? A whole Sunday to pass and nothing to do. Gosh! I was bored to death!

"Oh! Dad, Dad. why can't I go to England?" I shouted.

"My dear girl, haven't we gone over all that before? And didn't we decide that it is wisest not to go at present? A world war might start at any minute. and then, if you are . . .

That would be topping, Dad! I could become a nurse, and live a really thrilling, exciting life: instead of the hum-drum existence I lead at present. Oh! It would be a grand adventure!"

Both, Dad and I, have loud voices. So, by this time, the whole family had gathered in my room.

"Adventure, indeed!" Shouted Dad. "Most likely, you'd be killed by the first bomb thrown."

"Bombs, Dad? Bombs are old-fashioned. How would you like to breathe poison-gas, sis?" This from my fifteen-year-old brother.

But there are gas-masks and ...."

Mum wouldn't let me finish the sentence.

"Besides, she said," when the war starts, you won't be able to come back. And living there will be very high. And we couldn't afford to keep on sending a great deal of money endlessly."

"Since 1928, you all have been expecting another World War. This is 1938, and nothing has happened yet, and nothing ever will. People suffered too much in the last war, to think of another for years and years to come", I exploded.

"What colossal ignorance, Sis! Why don't you read the papers, instead of six-penny novelettes? Then, you'd know that the situation in Europe....."

"Oh! Shut up, Fali! Do."

There was an unpleasant pause, until Mum gave a beaming smile, and said: "Why don't you marry a nice, handsome, rich man? Then you could sail to England, and ..."

"That's a bright idea," said Dad.

"Do be logical, Dad. Surely, the handsomest or richest man going couldn't stop a world war, if it is as imminent as you say it is!"

"But, dear," said Mum, " we wouldn't worry about you then. Everything would be perfect all round."

Mum's ideas of perfection are very funny! I wanted to go to England for adventure, and she wanted me to tag a husband round! Good Gracious! What could I possibly do with a husband? Aloud, I said: "the dream of my young life is adventure, not an encumbrance in the shape of a husband. So, may I go, or may I not?"

"Not at present"; said Dad. "We'll think about it next year."

"Oh! Next year never comes in this beastly old world. It's this year or no year!" I wasn't in a good temper that day. Sunday is not one of my lucky days.

Mum began to bustle about. "We'll play bridge" she decided. "Minoo", (that's another of my brothers.) "Get the cards. Now who'll play? Dad of course, and ....."

"Count me out." I said, "I'm off. I'll take Darling out, and go for a drive."

"Just now? But, where, dear?" Mum was anxious.

"Don't worry, Mum. I'll be back by dinner time."

"Where are you going?" demanded Dad.

"Oh! In search of adventure", I replied airily, as I ran down the steps, to get Darling out of the garage.

Fali shouted after me: "Madam Adventuress, don't go very far, that rattle-trap of yours is not trust-worthy."

The cheeky youngster! How dare he call my beloved Darling a rattle-trap! Of course, it is not a 1938 de-luxe model. But still, it is a car, though small and second-hand; and it runs well, when it is kindly treated. I had bought it only two months ago out of my own hard-earned money; and coated it with bright red paint; It looked so sweet, that I immediately named it 'Darling of my Heart'. 'Darling' for short.

That momentous Sunday afternoon I drove Darling tenderly out of our compound gate, put her lovingly in top-gear, looked round, saw no police-men, and determindedly broke the 30 mile suburban speed limit.

Soon I arrived at my perfect picnic spot. The grass was green, the sky was blue, the air was fresh. There were tall shady trees; and some yards away, under one of them, was a big white-and-brown cow grazing contentedly. What more could man require from a picnic spot? No, Madam. No, Sir. I will not tell you where this heavenly spot is. It is personal and private. Absolutely my own. I will not have it spoilt by noisy, dirty, food-eating picnickers.

"Oh! Lovely, lovely!" I breathed, as I thanked God for the beauty and solitude around me, and above all, for my Darling shining so brightly in the sunshine.

I walked about for a time, my bad temper evaporated. I took out "Poets Of Our Time" from Darling's side pocket. Such a spot is made for poetry. I flopped down on the grass, lay on my tummy, and began to read and enjoy the delightful things of De La Mare and W. H. Davies. How long I lay and read, I do not know. But, suddenly the exquisite peace was shattered by a loud, eager voice saying: "At last we have found thee, found thee at last! For a long, long time we have been looking for thee." I looked round and saw a huge man (about seven feet tall, and proportionately broad) dressed in an odd way in some soft-looking blue material, which suited him to perfection. My heart began to beat very fast with excitement, and yes, let me confess it, a bit of terror also. The huge man seemed so strong and strange.

I stood up, my book clutched in my hand, trying to look as dignified as my five feet no inches would allow me to do.

The stranger looked down at me, and smiled very pleasantly. "Come, we must go: thou and I, where. The People wait for us."

He looked round. Saw Darling, took my arm in a strong grip, bundled me into Darling's back seat, took the wheel himself, said some odd sounding words, and then—the most surprising thing happened—Darling began to fly! All this happened so quickly that I had no time to protest or struggle. When I had recovered my breath, I tapped the stranger on the back, and asked: "May I know where you are taking me?"

"I am taking thee where thou art needed."

"And where on earth is that?" I snapped.

"Nowhere on Earth, Oh! No! Not on Earth," was the mysterious reply.

"Will you talk sense for once in your life, and answer a plain question plainly? Where are we going?"

"We are going where the Mighty People of the Mars await us. Know thou, O Word Painter, that our people love word paintings. But, Alas! though we have colour painters and cloth painters, we have no word painters. Our Men of Wisdom discovered that on the small planet Earth there lived a race of men, who though short and ugly, had many great word painters amongst them. I was entrusted with the task, of searching out a great word painter, and bringing him to live with us. And it was a difficult task indeed. Not till to-day did I find one, murmuring beautiful word paintings, all alone in a lovely spot."

I could not make head or tail of the crazy words the stranger uttered in a mellow, musical voice. I made up my mind not to ask him any more questions. I resigned myself to my fate. I looked out of the window, I could see nothing anywhere except white clouds and more white clouds. I strained my eyes in every direction, but there wasn't a sign of green grass, or red house-tops or gleaming blue ocean. I began to thrill and enjoy myself. After all, I wanted adventure, and here I was getting it with a capital A.

All this while, Darling had been "behaving extraordinarily well, no spluttering, no backfire. Smoothly and gallantly she sailed through the air. But now she gave a sudden lurch; I looked anxiously at the stranger, but he seemed quite calm and collected. He took out a tiny blue bead from his pocket, put it in his mouth, and shouted out in an incredibly loud voice: "Found the word painter, I have found the word painter." Darling lurched more and more crazily, I leaned far out from the window and imagine my surprise, when I saw, not far from us, a seething crowd of people. And then, I was lifted clean off my seat—Bang!—my head came into painful contact with Darling's none too soft roof. Gosh! That did hurt!

Before I could do anything to

(Continued On Page 48)

Selling Representatives. Messrs KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 329-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN TESTS

(By J. C. MAITRA).

It will be seen from the results of the first two Tests that if they were played to a finish or even to the length of five days England might have won them. However, they were encouraged by the fact that the Australians were not such an unbeatable side as they were thought to be and that they have almost even chances in respect of the fortunes of the game. The visitors, on the other hand were comforted by the fact that they had succeeded in pulling the matches out of the fire, even though they were badly handicapped by the loss of the toss on both occasions. If Bradman could only win the toss, they would prove their worth conclusively! In the last Tests in Australia, the Don had lost the toss to "Gubby" Allen on the first two occasions which put England two up. Then the Australian skipper won it thrice in succession. This gave him the opportunity of winning them all and the Ashes.

AUSTRALIAN ATTACK ON TOP.

Owing to heavy rains the third Test match at Old Imfford could not be played at all. The fourth Test was staged at Leeds. Hammond won the toss again and compelled the tourists to field. On this occasion England was handicapped by the compulsory absence of Len Hutton and Leslie Ames. P. A. Gibbs who was chosen in place of Ames was also unable to put on the gloves owing to an injury. Edrich who opened the batting for England with Barnett failed for the third time. Barnett could not justify himself either. After he was dropped twice at 9 and 12, he managed to reach the third decade Hardstaff was run out for 4. Hammond and Paynter made a gallant attempt to stem the tide. But O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith were on top. After England's Captain was dismissed for 76, they succeeded in skittling out the remaining wickets easily. 223 were all that England could muster. O'Reilly claimed 5 wickets for 66 and Fleetwood-Smith 3 for 73.

SUCCESS OF TOURIST'S TACTICS.

In contrast with the Australian attack, England placed greater reliance on their fast bowlers. Farnes and Bours made a terrible pair. Chiefly through their efforts the tourists were dismissed for a small total of 242 runs. Bradman (103) and Barnett (57) were the only batsmen who mastered them and saved their side from disaster. Farnes' bag of 4 wickets cost him 77 runs and 3 of Bours cost 79. The advantage which the Australians had gained by dismissing their adversaries for a meagre total had now been lost. And it meant an even struggle again till the last. But O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith rose to the occasion again and practically ran through the home team for the insignificant tally of 123 runs. O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith showed the analysis of 5 for 56 and 4 for 34 respectively. Thereafter the tourists had little difficulty in collecting 107 runs to win the match. Owing to the threatening condition of the weather, Bradman sacrificed five of his wickets to collect the requisite number of runs in a hurry. If he had taken less risk, to save his wickets, he might have missed the victory. It was a most creditable win.

PATIENCE PERSONIFIED.

Now that Australia had ensured their claim on the Ashes, there seemed too little interest in the Fifth Test at the Oval. But the home team raised it to unexpected heights. Winning the toss for the fourth time, they batted to such purpose that the Australian bowlers found it almost impossible to dislodge them. Hutton was the hero of the match. With the patience of a job he plugged away for 800 minutes to eclipse all previous records. His 364 stood above Bradman's by 30 and Hammond's by 28 It is the highest as well as the longest innings known in first class cricket. Hutton deserves all praise for his marvellous feat. He was however exceedingly lucky that Barnett missed an easy chance of stumping him before he had reached the half century mark. Maurice Leyland who appeared for the first time in Test Cricket this season, proclaimed his arrival in magnificent style by piling up 187 runs. If he was not so hasty to be run out he might have run an equal race with Hutton. Joseph Hardstaff who had been having too much of bad luck, overcame it for once and knocked up 169 runs without losing his wicket. Hammond put on a useful 59 and Wood 50. England declared on the third day before the tea-interval when the score stood at the colossal figur- of 903 for 7 wickets.

AUSTRALIAN HANDICAPS.

Granting that the wicket was too good for the batsmen, which helped them tremendously to amass a huge total, it cannot be denied that the Australian bowling was not dangerous enough for the home batsmen. It is true they batted with extrem caution and paid the highes respect to O'Reilly and Fleetwood Smith But that cannot absolv the Australians from their weakness. The Don placed implicit faith on his tricky bowlers and discounted the deadliness of the fast ones. If he had a couple of fast ones like Farnes and Bowes, perhaps the scales of fortune might have turned to his side. But McCormick was Lors de Combat and Waite and McCabe were not dangerous enough. Bradman and his selectors will no doubt take this lesson to heart and will not repeat the mistake in future

FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE.

To add to Australia's misfortune Bradman and Fingleton were injured during the play and were unable to bat. As long as the Don was on the field Australia had every hope. They felt confident that Bradman would rise to the occasion in all his glory, smash every record to pieces and win the match. When he was incapacitated, they gave up all hopes and fought like a beaten team. In the first innings they compiled only 201 runs and in the second 123. Brown (69), Hassett (42) and Barnes (41) made a valiant effort in the first innings to reduce the margin of defeat. Barnes (33) and Barnett (46) followed up pluckily in the second venture without any assistance from the others. Bowes claimed 5 and 2 wickets for 49 and 25 respectively and Farnes had 1 and 4 to his credit for 54 and 63. Thus Australia lost the final Test by the heavy margin of an innings and 579 runs.

PLEASANT SURPRISES.

When the Australian team landed in England, nobody—not even the wildest dreamer in England—could dream that they could be, and would be, defeated by such a huge margin. If at all, a narrow win was within the possibility of England's reach The first Test showed that England's batting was strong enough Hutton and Barnett had solved their problem for an opening pair. In Paynter, Compton and Ames they had batsmen to render them adequate support. The captaincy of Hammond was par excellence. Fielding was of the smartest type. Only their bowling did not seem to be upto the mark, though in Wright they had found a most useful many.

In the Second Test they were confirmed in their views of their batting strength. Hammond excelled himself in this match, though the other batsmen, barring Papnter, Ames and Compton did not reach the high lights of scoring. Bowling was still causing them a certain amount of worry. The wicket-keeping of Ames was, of course, grand

HOPES FOR FUTURE.

The Fourth Test was, of course, a disappointing one for England. But the final one changed the whole complexion of their combination They had every reason to be gratified with the result. While they feel exceedingly delighted with the performances of Hammond, Hutton, who has been acclaimed in England as a second Sutcliffe, Barnett Compton, Paynter, Leyland, Ames Hardstaff, Wright, Farnes and Bowes, they are rather disappointed with failures of Edrich and Verity from whom they had always expected gerat things. As a whole, however, they have shown remarkable improvement in every department of the game, particularly as a team. From the rut of despondency they have now been raised to plain of high expectations The performances of their youngsters are particularly encouraging for which their selectors are sure to be highly praised. They would now be able to face Australia with greater courage and confidence than before.

GROUNDS FOR HARD THINKING

The Australians, on the other hand, have many causes for disappointment. Their batsmen did not give a proper account of themselves from beginning to end. Bradman, Brown and McCabe were the only exceptions In comparison with the home batsmen their youngsters were exceedingly disappointing. With the exception of O'Reilly and Fleetwood Smith, their bowlers failed hopelessly. Their fielding was far below par and their wicket-keeping not upto the standard of oldfield. It must however be added to the credit of Barnett that he gave enough evidence to show that he will not take long to reach his master's standard. Needless to say that their confidence must be badly shaken by their failures. Badcock, Hassett, Ward, McCormick and Waite have still to prove their mettle as their English confreres have done. Perhaps they were a little put out of by the new conditions and surroundings Anyway they have given plenty of causes to their selectors for hard thinking. On their return home they will have to go under further training before England visit their country again in 1941 The next meeting between these two countries are sure to evoke greater interest than ever before.

DENTONIC

ANTI SEPTIC
TOOTH POWDER

It Brightens the teeth,
Invigorates the gums,
Keeps the mouth healthy

Ideal for daily use

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : : BOMBAY

Agents ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——) "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONAL.

Self-supporting educated match for Bombay Muslim girl of respectable family. Apply Box No. 10772 'Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for abroad stylish actresses, songstresses and dancers. Any nationality. **Excellent prospects.** Apply Box **10742 "Bombay Chronicle."**

Applications are invited for representing the Andhra Paper Mills Co., Ltd., for selling their paper and paper products for the Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India, Ajmir, Meerwara, Rajaputana. Only business men of long standing and repute should open negotiation. Samples on application. Apply:—To The General Manager, The Andhra Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Rajahmundry. (South India). (9463)

62. TO BE LET

5, Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor," three side rooms, 120|-, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern flats three roomed 85|- two 70|-. (10776)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

PROPERTY with a ground and one upper floor situated on Arthur Road, measuring 338 sq. yds., bearing C. S. No. 2|1888 of Byculla Division, is available for a lease for 99 years.

Plans, Conditions of Lease and Particulars of present rental income, Municipal Taxes, Municipal requisitions regarding repairs, etc., will be available at the Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Fort.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, Sept., 1938. 9444

Laugh and Grow Fat!

ENJOY the TROUBLES of the

'BRAHMACHARI'

HUNS' FAST COMEDY-HIT

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.

MAJESTIC

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

THE GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE

136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

If you would like to make immediate provision for your Ward you may entrust his future career to this Institute which trains for:—

(1) RADIO ENGINEERING, (2) WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, (3) ASST. STATION MASTERS, (4) POSTAL & RAILWAY TELEGRAPHY, (5) ACCOUNTANCY & BOOK-KEEPING, (6) R.A., A.C. R.A., L.C.C., (7) SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING.

For Prospectus apply with two annas stamps to the Principal.

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (10728)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. **Apply to:** British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10767)

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel.—Expert coaching in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping etc. Charges moderate. Enrol. Better prospects. (10771)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Free Medicine for Asthma Sufferers. Effective remedy. Write to D. K. Ghandi, 166, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay. (10740)

"Pileax" cures piles and fistula Re. 1. Rau & Sons, Dowlaishwaram. Chimanlal P. Shah, Bombay. (10755)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10637).

Council Of State

Move To Get I.P.C. Amended

U. P. Member's Charge Against Party Govts. In Use Of Secs. 124-A And 153-A

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Council of State to-day succumbed to the sedative effect of businesslike and unexciting debates on all the three non-official resolutions, which were eventually withdrawn.

The first of these resolutions, which was moved by Mr. P. N. Sapru, recommended that the scheme for increasing the pay and other conditions of service of the British Army in India should not be given effect to.

HOPE FOR "NEW DEAL"

The additional Defence Secretary said the Government of India had already sent an expert deputation to place their views before His Majesty's Government. The Government of India hoped thereby to obtain a "New Deal" as a set off against the increased cost to India of improved conditions of services of British Army, which had been estimated to be about one and a half crores of rupees a year. He advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

WEST INDIES COMMISSION

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved a resolution recommending the Governor General-in-Council to "ask the Secretary of State for Colonies and the British Government.

(a) To include a nominee of the Government of India in the personnel of the Royal Commission on the West Indies, which the Secretary of State for Colonies had recently announced, and

(b) To Consult the Government of India in framing the terms of reference to that Commission for the reason that large Indian interests were involved."

Mr. P. N. Sapru and Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution.

Sir Jagdish Prasad, member in charge of the Indians Overseas portfolio said that Government was in active correspondence with the authorities in England in regard to this matter and hoped that a decision would soon be reached.

In withdrawing the resolution Sir Phiroze Sethna expressed the hope that if an Indian were appointed on the Commission only such a man would be sent who commanded confidence of the people of India.

Sir Jagadish Prasad gave the assurance and the resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

The third resolution moved by Mr. Kumarshankar Ray Chaudhury recommending "the taking of steps for the construction of a railway line between Issurdi, a railway station on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Shadhugunj or some place near it on the Brahmaputra via Pabna city" was similarly withdrawn when Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, explained that the proposed project would not give reasonable return on the capital spent on it.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. G. S. Motilal introduced a Bill amending the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act 1937. The Bill proposes that the property which a Hindu woman gets under the present law should be her absolute property like that of a male heir, instead of the limited interest which the law gives her now.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS GOVT.

The House agreed to the introduction by Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain, an elected member from the United Provinces, of a Bill amending certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill reads as follows:—

"Under the Government of India Act of 1935 the form of Government has considerably changed and Provincial Autonomy has been granted and consequently the administration of Provinces has come into the hands of such bodies, which are either predominantly Hindu or Muslim, and at least one of such bodies has the object of abolishing Zamindary system altogether or reduce it to the status of and institution of tax collectors. The feeling between Hindus and Muslims is so bitter and the mutual mistrust is so high that one community does not expect fair play from the other. The Congress, which is for all interests and purposes a Hindu body and is administering good many Provinces, has also some such ideals as are against the interests of certain classes in certain other Provinces. Under the present condition of this country it is very dangerous and unjust to give such a weapon as Sec. 124 A and 153 A in their present form in the hands of any community or class in power, which may be used as means of oppression of other community or classes, and, therefore, it is necessary to amend the two sections in such a manner as to avoid any danger of misuse with a view to oppress others."

Two Bills, namely Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury's restraining polygamy in British India and Mr. G. S. Motilal's declaring illegal polygamous marriages were circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

The House adjourned till Tuesday, September 13.—A. P.

'DRY DAY' FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The entire staff of the Bombay Excise had a busy day this morning in enforcing prohibition in the city.

To-day is a "dry day" and no liquor shop, country or foreign, is allowed to be sold. All the shops remained closed.

Habitual drunkards, it is said, have stored several bottles of liquor and gallons of toddy two days in advance. Some persons have been arrested by the Bombay Excise for smuggling liquor into the City.

Refreshment Rooms Supply Beer To Suburban Pass Holder?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inspector Hudson of the Bombay Excise, it is understood, is investigating an interesting case which had been brought to his notice in which one of the G. I. P. Railway refreshment rooms is alleged to have supplied a bottle of beer this evening to one holding a suburban pass. According to the Government circular only long-distance passengers could be supplied with drink during the two "dry days"

Inspector Hudson, on being communicated with, hurried to the scene and made investigation He took charge of the cash memo given by the refreshment stall to the suburban pass-holder.

Nazis To Close Western Frontier

Leaguers Jubilant

Tactics Of Allabux Ministry After Congress Decision

KARACHI, Sept. 10.

The statement of the A.-I. Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee from Wardha clarifying the attitude of the Congress towards the Allabux Ministry has been received here with mixed feelings. The firm reply of the Congress High Command banging the door on further parleys and insisting on the total revocation of the assessment proposals, including the regrouping of the lands for one year, has made the position of the Allabux Cabinet unenviable.

Interviewed by the "United Press," the Hon. Mr. Pir Ilahi Bux, Revenue Minister, said that they had given their solemn word to the Governor and the question of postponing the regrouping of the lands, wherefrom Rs. 2,00,000 would accrue to the Government, never arose before. They could not concede this demand of the Congess.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES

The present strength of the Ministerial Party, the Minister including, was 30—Muslims 14, Hindus 11, Europeans 3 and Independents 2—in a House of 59. The Opposition strength was 19 plus ten Congressmen (neutral).

Still they would strain every nerve, he said, to consolidate their position by hooking certain Oppositionist groups. This would necessitate the expansion of the Cabinet to five from three. They might also appoint Parliamentary Secretaries.

LEAGUERS JUBILANT

The Muslim League circles are jubilant that the Congress have withdrawn their support from the Ministry and feel that the time has now come for the overthrow of the Allabux Ministry and installing of the first League Ministry in India.

Interviewed by the "United Press," a prominent Muslim League leader challenged the statement of the Hon. Pir Ilahi Bux that 14 Muslims were with the Ministry. According to him, the Ministry had six Muslim members, including two Ministers themselves. He added "If they are strong enough why do they not call a session of the Assembly and get a vote of confidence passed in them."

In short the stage has now been reached for a trial of strength between the Ministry and the Muslim League, now that the Congress have washed their hands off the Allabux Ministry.—United Press

EMIR SAUD LEAVES FOR PALESTINE

PARIS, Sept. 10.

Emir Saud left for Marseilles this evening, where he will embark to-morrow with his brother Emir Mohammed for Jeddah.

Emir Saud, interviewed by Reuter, with regard to Palestine, said that all Arab countries were seriously concerning themselves with this question. He considered that they cannot at any price wash their hands of this matter.—Reuter.

(EARLIER REUTERS' TELEGRAMS ON PAGE 25)

Ban On Air Traffic From Sept. 20

New Rhine Fortifications Are Impregnable, Says Goering

DR. BENES' APPEAL FOR DISPASSIONATE JUDGMENT

BERLIN, Sept. 10.

Practically the whole of the Reich's Western Frontier from Aix-la-Chapelle to Swiss Border will be closed to air traffic from September 20, as the result of a Decree, which states that only certain specified lanes, will be left open for commercial aircraft.

INTRUDERS TO BE FIRED UPON

Elsewhere the frontier will be guarded by police planes and the intruders will be fired on in case of not heeding to orders to land.—Reuter.

MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS CONFER AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Sept. 10.

CROWDS IN DOWNING STREET, THIS MORNING, WATCHED A SUCCESSION OF IMPORTANT VISITORS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CRISIS, THESE INCLUDED MR. JOSEPH KENNEDY, THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, LORD HALIFAX, MR. ATTLEE, SIR SAMUEL HOARE, AND MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A statement just issued from Downing Street says: "In view of the statements which have appeared this last day or so regarding reported decisions of the Ministers, it can be stated authoritatively that no such statements should be regarded as authentic."—Reuter's Special.

DOWNING STREET BUSY

Ministers And Ambassadors Confer

LONDON, Sept. 10, (14-15 hours).

The Ministers continued conversations on the Czech crisis throughout the morning. Maj. Attlee and Mr. Churchill remained with the Premier for nearly an hour, Mr. Churchill afterwards going to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Kennedy did not see Mr. Chamberlain, as stated earlier, but Lord Halifax, who also received the Japanese Ambassador. Lord Halifax will be remaining in London over the week-end.

A further meeting of the Ministers was held at No. 10, Downing Street late in the afternoon, when Lord Halifax, Sir Samual Hoare, Sir John Simon and Sir Alexander Cadogan attended to confer with Mr. Chamberlain. The Premier has decided to remain in London during the week-end in order to maintain the closest touch with the situation.—Reuter

CZECH SOLICITUDE FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Dr. Benes' Appeal For Dispassionate Judgment

PRAGUE, Sept. 10.

Dr. Benes broadcast an appeal for calm and dispassionate judgment on the international crisis.

Dr. Benes described the present international difficulties as the most serious since the war.

20 YEARS' ACHIEVEMENT

He added: "For twenty years the Republic has developed quietly and progressively. Political democracy, freedom, economic prosperity, religious tolerance and social justice have been achieved without crisis, upheavals and revolutions. This, which in other countries caused dangerous upheavals, was in our country reasonably, dispassionately and practically resolved. This is a sincere, fruitful effort on our part to achieve as great a decree of political justice as is politically and practically possible. This must be done in the spirit of true and sincere democracy.

In this spirit we opened negotiations with different nationalities of our Republic. We have begun with the Sudeten as the most important group but the proposals apply to all citizens of the State.

Dr. Benes expressed the belief that the proposals would be beneficial to the State and its future and also by renewing co-operation between all Nationalities, even in the present period of difficulties, nothing could threaten their unity and integrity.

CZECH SOLICITUDE

Dr. Benes said: "We want to contribute to a settlement of the European problems generally and the establishment of good relations with all our neighbours, especially Greater Germany.

"We want to prove to Europe and America and above all to England and France that we understand the duties imposed upon us by general collaboration and we shall fulfil these as far as the needs of the State allow us."

As the President of the Republic, Dr. Benes recommended the solution to the population, although, he said, it entailed heavy sacrifices. Dr. Benes concluded: "We must re-establish full confidence and co-operation between the two great Nationalities of the Republic and thus ensure internal calm, peace and peaceful development."—Reuter.

GERMANY IS IMPREGNABLE FROM WEST

Goering's Boast About New Rhine Fortifications

NUREMBERG, Sept. 10.

Germany's new Rhine fortifications were described as impregnable by Field Marshal Goering speaking on the four-year plan. Never before in history has Germany been as strong, firm and united, Marshal Goering emphasised. No Power in the world would be able to break through the fortifications arranged in several lines, safeguarding Germany in the west.

Marshal Goering declared that armament works, aeroplane-factories and shipyards were working at top speed.

Furtheron Field Marshal Goering declared that the only countries in Europe working for peace were Germany and Italy. "Should hatred govern, we are ready unflinchingly to obey the orders of the Fuhrer, wherever he leads".

Referring to Czechslovakia Field Marshal Goering said: "We know how unbearable it is that a miserable people—goodness knows where they come from—are repressing a highly civilised people. We know who is backing those ridiculous dwarfs in Prague—Moscow".

Herr Goering added "without exaggeration Germany's airfleet is the strongest in the world.—Reuter.

Ministers Consider Henderson's Report

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The report of Sir Nevile Henderson on his conversations with Herr Von Ribbentrop yesterday was received in London to-day and immediately placed before the Ministers, who were deliberating at Downing Street. The report formed one of the central topics of discussions but no indication of its nature is disclosed. Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Robert Vansittart and Sir Alexander Cadogan all left No. 10 Downing Street shortly after 7 p.m.

MEETING WITH HITLER

It is stated to-night in authoritative circles that Sir Nevile Henderson had valuable opportunities at Nuremberg of meeting principal German leaders. He has not either had or sought any interview with Herr Hitler other than a courtesy meeting during the diplomatic reception but this is not supposed to have been an occasion for anything other than general conversation. There is every reason to feel assured, however, that the British Government's views have been fully conveyed to the proper quarter.—Reuter.

SIXTY INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Sixty people were injured, mostly of them slightly, when a passenger train from Glasgow collided with a stationary engine near Paisley.—Reuter.

HEATED DEBATE OVER RULES OF PROCEDURE

Bombay Assembly Accepts Jamnadas' Amendment

DISCUSSION OVER TRADES DISPUTES BILL IN PROGRESS

POONA, Sept. 10.

An interesting situation arose in the Bombay Assembly to-day during the discussion of the remaining four Draft Rules of Procedure, when an amendment by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was carried with "Ayes" from only about one-third of the House, the entire Congress bloc and the Muslim League bloc remaining silent.

JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment sought to introduce to a certain extent the practice prevailing in the House of Commons by reserving at least three hours at the end of every session for the discussion of a motion relating to matters of general public importance, without a vote being taken on it, that motion to be first admitted by Government. Some difference of opinion was revealed between the mover and Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, as to the purpose of such a motion.

GOVT.'S STAND

THEREUPON THE PRIME MINISTER MR. B. G. KHER POINTED OUT THAT GOVERNMENT HAD ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT ON CONDITION THAT IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO BY ALL PARTIES OF THE OPPOSITION, BUT THE GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE TO CHANGE THEIR MIND IF IT WAS NOT SO.

THE SPEAKER PUT THE AMENDMENT TO VOTE AND DECLARED IT CARRIED.

More than two hours were taken up for discussion of the Draft Rules and their proposal.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

Thereafter the House resumed discussion on the First Reading of the Trade Disputes Bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA CAMP, Sept. 10.

Some heat was imported into the debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the discussion of the draft rules left over for consideration.

The rule which provoked considerable interest was the one which provided that when any bill which had been introduced in the House and before it was read for the third time, if the member in charge had no motion in regard to it during two complete sessions, the bill shall lapse.

Dr. Ambedkar submitted that the House was not competent to frame such rules under sub section 3 of section 73 of the Government India Act. Besides, it would be inconsistent with the previous rule already passed.

Speaker Mavlankar observed that section 73 of the Act did not come in the way of such a rule. Dr. Ambedkar was of the view that such provision would handicap private members from moving any bill, although there was no default on his part.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Jamnadas Mehta also spoke.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT

Sjt. Jamnadas moved an amendment to the rule which provided that when demand was made relating to any new scheme full details of it should be provided as early as possible. Mr. Jamnadas wanted that these should be given three clear days before demand was made.

Mr. B. M. Gupte moved that it should be given as far as possible, earlier than the day when demand was made.

Discussion ensued and references were made to conversations in unofficial Select Committee resulting in members making angry statements. Ultimately Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, accepted amendment to the effect that details of the scheme should be given three clear days before demand was made, excepting under special circumstances. The rule was passed.

The House took nearly three hours to dispose off the four rules.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted the following agreed rule to be added at the end of draft rules: "On the last day of the session no less than three hours shall be allotted for discussion of the motion relating to a matter of public importance, (2) seven clear days shall be necessary in respect of such motions, (3) no such motion shall be moved except with the consent of Government, (4) during the time allotted no more than on such motion shall be moved, (5) no speech during the debate on the motion shall last more than 20 minutes; (6) such motions shall not be submitted to vote, and the debate shall be adjourned at the end of three hours."

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Mr. R. R. Bhole also spoke in support of the motion, and said that intention of the mover of the amendment was different from the wording of the amendment.

Mr. B. G. Kher was prepared to accept the amendment, provided it was agreed among all groups of Opposition that the amendment was what they wanted.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

Amendment was put to vote and neither Government Benches or members of the Muslim League voted and, it was carried on support of the members of other groups.

CONGRESS AND I. T. V.

The relation of Indian Congress with the Trade Union movement in the country had been abundantly made clear for discussion of the first reading of the Trade Disputes Bill was resumed.

Mr. S. K. Patil suported the Bill and said that it was calculated to build up very healthy and robust trade unionism in the Province. The relation of the Indian National Congress with the Trade Union movement in the country had been abundantly made clear for the last eight to nine years in the popularly known "Fundamental Rights" resolution of Karachi Congress.

SOWING SEEDS OF TRADE UNIONISM

Congressmen stood by that resolution, stood by every word of that declaration.

Referring to the Bill, Mr. Patil said that it had been stated that the measure would sow the seeds of discontent, etc. What measure actually sought to sow seeds of real Trade Unionism in the country. It had been an accepted fact that no scheme of independence for India would be success unless it was backed up by healthy Trade Unionism. Both Labour and Capital were important interests of the industry. They were in conflict, and he felt that they would ever remain in conflict till the end of the world. Hence it was necessary that State should intervene in the interest of the community, and society. It could not be stated that the State was not interested in industry, and should not interfere.

On behalf of the consumers and community at large who were interested in industry, Government had got not only to interfere but to intervene. Much had been made about company unions by labour representatives who argued that the existing Act would be sufficient to cope with the situation. Did they forget that there was more scope under that Act for the starting of company unions than through the proposition because there was no membership limitation while in the proposed measure there was membership limitation.

PROGRESS "ON RIGHT LINES"

He agreed with labour leaders that the trade union movement was in its infancy in the country. It was in an infant stage and was conducted on wrong lines. That was the reason why Government had to intervene to see that it progressed on the right lines.

Parulekar: "On Ahmedabad lines."

Patil: Ahmedabad or Timbuctoo; it did not matter so long it was on the right lines.

Mr. Patil said that it would have to be seen behind whom workers were, and no purpose would be served by the mere holding out this or that threat.

REST CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The trouble with the present labour leaders—at least most of them,—was that they had not shifted economic from political issues. Most of them were obsessed with the political issues that they left economic issues alone, and thus wasted all their energies.

Mr. Parulekar: "What a poor idea of Trade Unionism".

Patil: "A mere visit to Trade Union countires does not make a Trade Unionist". (Laughter.)

Sjt. Patil had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Fresh Bill On Drugs Import

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Seamen's Committee on the Drugs Import Bill met this morning. It is understood the Committee decided to drop the Bill. A fresh Bill will be framed and introduced in the Assembly in its place.—United Press.

Action To Be Taken Against Press?

QUESTION OF ATTACKS ON GANDHIJI TO BE RAISED IN ASSEMBLY

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

POONA: September 10.

ATTACKS ON MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE PRESS GENERALLY, AND IN MARATHI PRESS IN PARTICULAR, IS THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

SOME OF THEM FEEL VERY KEENLY ON THE MANNER IN WHICH ATTACKS ARE LEVELLED WHICH, ACCORDING TO THEM, ARE INDECENT, APART FROM THEIR BEING DEFAMATORY.

Though it is difficult to say what action the Provincial Government as such can take against these journals, some Members are contemplating raising the question on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and asking what action Government propose to take against the journals.

HUQ'S MISSION TO SIMLA

Move To Get Dissolution Of Bengal Assembly

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Speculation is rife in political circles here as to the exact nature of the mission on which the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, has undertaken a trip to Simla at the present moment along with three other Cabinet colleagues of his, including the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister for Local Self-Government.

The "Advance," an influential nationalist daily, is responsible for the suggestion that the real object underlying the present visit of the "Big Four of the Huq Cabinet", to Simla is to have consultation with His Excellency Lord Brabourne, who is returning to Bengal by the end of October next, about the advisability of dissolving the Lower House of the Bengal Legislature in the near future and going in for general election, which they hope would once for all settle the state of uncertainty and instability under which they have got to carry on at present.—United Press.

MORE CENTRES FOR M.B.B.S.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 9.

Next year two more Medical Colleges and three institutions to impart education in Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine are to be started in Bombay Presidency by the Government of Bombay.

It appears that the existing Medical Schools in Poona and Ahmedabad train students for L. C. P.S., examinations and many of the students find it difficult to go over to Bombay, if they decide to take the M. B B. S., Course.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, is considering the question of converting these two schools into Colleges with all necessary equipment for imparting the M. B. B. S., course. It is expected that this conversion will take place before the commencement of the next academic year.

In pursuance of their policy to support indigenous systems of medicines the Bombay Government are determined to start to begin with three institutions at three different centres in the Province. One will be in Karnatak but the location of two others has not as yet been decided upon.

Mr. S. M. Bruce has been reappointed High Commissioner for Australia in London for second term of five years.

Rovers Cup Football

Holders To Meet Argylls In Final

Lincolns Beaten In Thrilling Match

The holders of the Rovers Cup, the Bangalore Muslims, kept their flag flying, at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening, when they defeated the Lincolnshire Regiment, from Nasirabad, by the odd goal in three, in a match, packed with thrills and excitement, and which was watched by over 10,000 spectators, and qualified to meet the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in the final, on Monday.

The Bangalore Muslims lived upto their reputation, their display of team work being a treat to watch. They knitted themselves into a well balanced side, each doing just what was required of him. Kaloo Khan, though he had not much to do, was safe in the goal. Paru and Atkinson, the two backs kicked hard and resolutely, the latter being more prominent than his colleague, with his fearless tackling and long clearances. Ramaswamy, Khader and Masoom, who formed the Intermediary—line, in addition to marking their opponents, gave solid assistance to their forwards. The forwards combined very well indeed and with their excellent ball-control and short-passing, they left the Military defenders guessing and juggled their way through on several occasions.

Kareem, holder's outside-right, displayed deadly form on his flank and sent in a stream of perfect centres

The Lincolns fought extremely hard and for the clever and attractive football that was witnessed, both teams deserve to be congratulated.

SMART GOAL-KEEPER

The losers have to thank Read, their goal-keeper, who was mainly responsible for saving them from a big defeat. He gave a fine display of goal-keeping—was courageous and venturesome. If a tally had been kept of his saves, the number must have been in the region of 10. Whether the ball came at him low or high, whether it was shot at point blank range or from some distance away from the goal, Read refused to be beaten. That 2 goals were scored against him was not entirely his fault, as the ball, on both occasions, was far beyond his reach and should have beaten any other goal-keeper also. Drury, playing at right-back for the Lincolns, rendered his side yeoman service.

MUSLIM'S EARLY LEAD

The Muslims began the game with an attack on the right, and took the lead as early as the second minute, when Kareem, racing down the right flank, sent in an angular shot. Read gathered the ball but it slipped out of his hands and Swaminathan, leader of holder's attack, who had rushed on in time, helped it into the net.

Holders kept on attacking and made the Lincoln's defenders work harder than they had done on any previous occasion in the tournament. Almost all the Bangalore forwards joined in a movement, which saw Rahmath, their inside-left, failing to shoot in an open goal before him.

EVERMORE SPEED

The game went on at evermore speed and midway through this half of play, the Nasirabad Regiment made desperate efforts to draw level and succeeded to do so in the 19th minute, when a misunderstanding between the Muslim's backs enabled Turner, their inside-left, to beat the defending goal-keeper, who appeared to be unsighted.

FIERCE TUSSLE

With the score at 1 goal all, play now developed into a fierce tussle and after Read saved from Laxminarayan, a fine combined effort saw the latter sending Kareem running with the ball. The holder's outside-right made a grand opening for Swaminathan but Bangalore centre-forward here, missed the "sitter" of the match, shooting above the cross-bar from a close up, from where he had the military goal-keeper at his mercy. A likely chance, on each side was thrown away and then Allen, getting possession in an off-side position, shot wide.

Just before the half-time whistle, Allen missed another likely opportunity, when he had an equally easy chance as Swaminathan had earlier. By delaying to shoot, the Lincoln's centre-forward, allowed Kaloo Khan to dive into his feet and dispossess him. The teams crossed over with 1 goal each to their credit.

Rahmath and Khader Ali, in Bangalore attack-line, changed places with each other on resumption. Early after the re-start the former received an injury on his knee and had to be taken off the field.

HOLDERS LEAD AGAIN

Bangalore Muslims established heir lead for the second time, in the fourth minute after resumption, Laxminarayan accepting a timely pass by the right-wing, Kareem, and banging the ball into the net, far beyond the goal-keeper's reach.

Rahmath, after a little medical attention and with a knee-cap on, resumed and played at outside-left, Khader Ali taking his place.

The Muslims did not, now, lose their hold on the game and dominating the exchanges were all over their opponents. In a spell of forceful attacking their forwards gave Read hard work to do and the Military custodian saved a couple of difficult shots, most prominent being the one from Khader Ali. Rahmath, who had gone out again due to his knee trouble, came in and was now a mere passenger on the field.

The Lincoln's attack-line had an occasional break-away, at this stage, but had to give way to the holder's defenders, who took no chances in making safe and long clearances.

Bangalore carried the ball to their opponent's end and Laxminarayan, getting possession from the left, tried Read with a powerful drive.

In the concluding minutes the Civilians held the upper hand and after Read saved well from Swaminathan, the end came with the Bangalore Muslims having gained the right to fight for the final honours against the Argylls.

RESULT:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS 2 goals.
LINCOLNS 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

BANGALORE MUSLIMS:—Kaloo Khan; Paru and Atkinson; Ramaswamy, Khader and Masoom; Kareem, Laxminarayen, Swaminathan, Rahmath and Khader Ali.

LINCOLNS:—Read; Drury and Speck: Howlett, Towers and Haylett; Smalley, Hicking, Allen, Turner and Skellett.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

Final On Monday

Cooperage at 5-40 p. m. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Vs. Bangalore Muslims.

Princess Nilouffer Farahat Begum Saheba, President of the Aurangabad Women's Conference, performed the opening ceremony of a New Creche at Aurangabad

Excellence Of Contribution In Yarn

Mahatma On How Best To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti

RAJKOT, Sept. 10.

"From 2,00,000 yards of cotton yarn to 12,00,000 and this year to 33,00,000 yards of yarn. This is no small achievement, writes Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a letter of Mr. Narandas Gandhi, his nephew and the chief of Rashtriya Shala, Rajkot, embodying an elaborate programme chalked out for observance of Gandhi Jayanti in the Rashtriya Shala.

Mahatmaji adds that the contributor in yarn excels that in cash, in that the former does it by the sweat of his brow while the latter transforms some of his money, to another purse being collected for a purer and nobler purpose. The latter, of course, also promotes the cause of nationalism.

LAST YEAR'S QUOTA

Speaking about the last year's contribution of Rs. 17,000 by the Shala, Gandhiji says that if individual collectors, both male and female, were to make sincere efforts, the collections would far exceed the expectation, 50 per cent. of it should be earmarked for Kathiawar Harijan uplift work, 25 per cent. for Khadi Karyalaya and the remainder for Rashtriya Shala.

It will thus electrify the atmosphere of Jayanti celebrations, adds Gandhiji.

In conclusion he says that if every Indian were to emulate the example of Narandas Gandhi, it would hasten the dawn of Indian economic Swaraj.—United Press.

Creating Safety Zone In Hankow

Japs Support But Chinese Oppose Scheme

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.

The British and the French Ambassadors are understood to have made a representation to the Chinese Government asking their co-operation in the creation of a safety zone in Hankow.

The Japanese have agreed to the scheme, which is considered all the more necessary, because the population of Hankow is nearly doubled by the influx of war refugees. The Chinese authorities are believed to be resolutely opposed to the scheme at present and thousands of soldiers and workmen are feverishly fortifying the proposed area.

Shanghai Without Troops

While the Japanese are heavily reinforcing troops in north China the garrisons in the Shanghai area are so reduced that the city is now practically undefended. Nearly all the troops have moved out from the Hongkew area, leaving 80,000 Chinese there without police, sanitary services.

It is understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council intends to renew the demand for the restoration of its authority in this area.—Reuter.

Why Hang Trusted Men Even Without Trial?

Mahatma's Reply To Rajaji's Critics

Mahatma Gandhi under the caption "CONGRESSMEN BEWARE" writes in the "Harijan" about the anti-Hindi agitation in Madras and the use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to combat it. The following is the full text of the article:—

"I have been inundated with letters and wires complaining of what the senders have regarded as the Madras Premier's terrible misdeeds. I pick out two, which have been the subject of adverse comment in many quarters in India. They are his policy about Hindustani and his employment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for abating the picketing nuisance.

My correspondents evidently think that I am the keeper of the Premier's conscience, and that I have but to send instructions and they will be obeyed. They know my relations with Rajagopalachari. But I am not the keeper of anybody's conscience, much less of Rajaji's.

Let the reader share the secret with me that nobody among those who regard the Congress acceptance of truth and non-violence as the rule of their lives fights me as strenuously as he does. But he has one essential virtue of a soldier.

I became my own general of Satyagraha and my first recruit in 1906. When I announced my generalship in 1918 in India, Rajaji was among those who enlisted themselves at the very commencement. It was under his roof that the inspiration of the hartal of 6th April came to me. From that day to this his loyalty to his general has been beyond reproach or compare. And if as general I asked him to give up his premiership he would do so without demur. He may not even agree with my judgment. But in battle he knows that a private has no judgment but his general's.

But in spite of the exemplary loyalty that Rajaji gives me in common with many others, I will not issue the instructions my correspondents demand. Let the complainants know that we rarely correspond with each other. I know he has no time and he knows I have equally little for such correspondence. The law of Satyagraha forbids such action. If he has to resign, he will do so in the constitution manner. And there will be no fuss, no complaint. What is more to the point, I have boundless faith in his wisdom, his uprightness, and his unsurpassed ability as a parliamentarian among Congressmen at least.

He has to his credit no mean achievements. And those who think that he is wallowing in the constitution gutter are vastly mistaken. We have in our ranks' no abler fighter in Satyagraha. I see nothing wrong in a Satyagrahi winning victories without bluster, without wrangling but by conversion by carrying conviction.

The world will perhaps never know what Congress Premiers have been doing by forcing conviction upon Governors. Rajaji has been in the forefront among these. The greater the peaceful penetration, the greater the virtue of Satyagraha. There is little room for 'tamasha' in a fight for truth with truth and nothing but truth.

It hurts me, therefore, when Congressmen decry him and think that he is so enamoured of office that he is afraid to do the right thing.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

All Congress ministers naturally come in for trenchant criticism from those who dislike Congress politics. Whatever is sound in such criticism must be accepted with gratefulness. There is criticism that springs from party motives. Even that has to be borne. But when Congressmen take up the same cry, it becomes embarrassing. They have their remedy. They can complain to their provincial committees, and failing redress they can go to the Working Committee and finally to the A. I. C. C. Surely there is no room for criticism if all these remedies fail. But my greatest complaint against these critics is that they are too hasty or too lazy to acquaint themselves with facts. There is no sin greater than ignorance. I see daily verification of this great saying.

My first advice then is that my numerous correspondents and those who think like them should first study facts as Rajaji and his cabinet see them. If then they are not satisfied they should move for redress in the manner indicated by me.

I can give no direct help. There are limitations to the use of my influence with Congressmen. My retirement does mean non-interference with individual Congressmen in the discharge of their daily duty and even with the Working Committee except when it seeks my help or advice. Thus when Dr. Khare came to me for guidance, I twice refused, saying that he should approach the Parliamentary Sub-committee Shri Shukla and Mishra were in urgent need. But to them also I had to say the same thing as I said to Dr. Khare. If I do not observe these broad limitations my retirement becomes meaningless. Indeed I do not follow the day to day doings of Congressmen nowa-days, whereas when I was in the Working Committee nothing escaped me and I used to scan everything and give guidance in detail in so far as my health permitted. But now I do not even study all the resolutions of the Working Committee.

CHARGE ANSWERED.

Let me now say a word about the two main grievances against Rajaji.

There is nothing wrong in making a knowledge of Hindustani compulsory, if we are sincere in our declarations that Hindustani is or is to be the Rashtrabhasha or the common medium of expression.

Latin was and probably is compulsory in English school. The study did not interfere with the study of English. On the contrary English was enriched by a knowledge of the noble language.

The cry of "mother tongue in danger" is either ignorant or hypocritical. And where it is sincere it speaks little for the patriotism of those who will grudge our children an hour per day for Hindustani. We must break through the provincial crust if we are to reach the core of All-India Nationalism.

Is India one country and one nation or many countries and many nations? Those who believe that it is one country must lend Rajaji their unstinted support. If he has not the people behind him, he will lose his job. But it is strange if the people are not behind him, that he has his great majority with him. But what if he has not the majority behind him? He must give up office but not his deepest conviction.

His majority is worth nothing if it does not represent the Congress will. The Congress is wedded to a majority, it is wedded to all that which will make this nation great and independent in the least possible time.

INSUFFERABLE

"And the picketing? It is insufferable that youngsters or even grownup people should assail homes and offices and howl unmentionable imprecations against those who are shouldering their burden amid the greatest difficulty.

Until we have found the correct remedy in terms of Satyagraha the ministers must be permitted to deal with such offences in the manner they consider best.

If they are not, the freedom that is possible under Congress raj will soon degenerate into goondaism, pure and undefiled. That is the way not to salvation but it is the easiest road to perdition. And the Minister who is worth his salt will resolutely refuse to be a cause of the country's perdition.

Lastly, the Criminal Law Amendment Act. We may not make a fetish of Congress resolutions. The Congress has objection not to the name but to the contents of an Act going under that name, and then too, not to every word or section of the Act.

I have never studied it, but I see from Rajaji's public declarations that it contains a few sections which suit the new situation that the Congress is facing.

If such is the case, Rajaji will be foolish if he does not make use of them. But he will be equally foolish, if not something worse, if he does not summarily repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Act without delay. It is a monster created by the fertile brain of the repressor of the country's liberty. It was used as such against satyagrahis. The sooner, therefore, those clauses go the better for Rajaji and the country. But let Congressmen beware of hanging their trusted servants before they are tried and found wanting."—A. P.

TIME FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

Cotton Brokers Demand Action Against Journals Carrying On Filthy Propaganda Against Gandhiji

BOMBAY: Saturday.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION EXPRESSED THEIR PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPAGANDA CARRIED ON BY CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS AGAINST MAHATMA GANDHI AND CONGRESS LEADERS AT A MEETING, HELD IN THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. Begraj Gupta presided and said, India was not yet free and any political awakening which was noticed so far in the country was due to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

It was an accepted fact that Mahatma Gandhi was the political leader of India and the Indian National Congress was the only organization to emancipate India from the political freedom. It was therefore a pity that a scurrillous campaign was carried on against Mahatma Gandhi ridiculing him day in and day out by certain Marathi newspapers.

He repudiated the reports published in certain Marathi newspapers that three Congressmen died on Nira poisoning. The fact was that cholera was raging in Shegaon and many people had already succumbed to the cholera epidemic and if the three Congressmen died of cholera, it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. Ratilal T. Thakkar then moved the following resolution:—

"This General Meeting condemns the filthy propaganda carried on by certain Marathi anti-Congress journals against our revered Mahatma Gandhi. This meeting is of opinion that scurrrillous propaganda is harmful to the cause of the country and reflects discredit on our good tastes as a cultured nation. This meeting calls upon all patriotic men to withdraw every kind of support from such papers.

This meeting resquests Government to take appropriate action against such propaganda so harmful to the country and which is calculated to create bitterness between communities and classes."

Mr. Thakkar said that not only Mahatma Gandhi, but even the Congress leaders and Parliamentary Board were abused by certain Marathi newspapers. Mahatma Gandhi was called by various names which was even disgusting to read.

Mr. Chunilal Krishnalal Sayta seconded and Mr. Prataprai M. Mehta supported the proposition which was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the Government of Bombay for information and action.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Congress Leaders Leave Wardha

WARDHA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Sarat Bose arrived here this evening. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is leaving to-morrow for Calcutta, Babu Rajendra Prasad for Delhi and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Choithram for Bombay.—A P.

"WANT TO BE A MOVIE STAR?"

Have you got "what it takes?"

Do you know what your chances are? Could you bear Hollywood's madness? If you were a star—could you stand it? Want the facts? Want a surprise? Want to Gasp? Want to — cry?

See the Comedy, Madness and Struggle of the real Hollywood in

"A STAR IS BORN"

with
JANET GAYNOR
FREDRIC MARCH
IN TECHNICOLOR

AT

THE BROADWAY

KINGSWAY: DADAR

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 2, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 16, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 6, 1308
Hightide: 0-28 12-41
Lowtide: 6-23 18-48
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 46m

Monday, September 12.

Bombay Medical Council meeting, 19, New Marine Lines, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-40 p.m.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of Andheri and Vile Parle will be held at Guzdar Hall, Andheri, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to mourn the sad death of Mr. Caesar D'Mello.

SARASWAT S. C. H. SOCIETY

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., will be held in the Society Hall at Santa Cruz to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

C. S P. S. ASSOCIATION

The First Social of the Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the 'Wagle Memorial Hall' of the school. Sheth Motiram N. Desai will preside

ANNOUNCEMENT

The First Social Gathering of the Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. All past students of the school are requested to purchase the gathering tickets from any member of the Managing Committee at an early date.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

The "Centenary of the Advent of Srila Thakur Bhakti Vinode," the founder of the Gaudiya Mission, will be celebrated by the members of the above Math at Kallyandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-30. All are cordially invited to attend.

KHORDADSAL GATHERING

The Theosophical Society will celebrate the birthday of Prophet Zoroaster at the Theosophical Society Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

A debate on the proposition "The medium of instruction in Schools for Kanara Gowd Saraswat Children in Bombay, should be Kanarese" will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Khote Bhuwan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga. Mr. R. K. Prabhu will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' CONFERENCE

The first session of the Bombay City and Suburb Compounders' Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Dr. Champaklal Jekisondas Ghia, will preside. Mr S. K. Patil will inaugurate the Conference.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A meeting of all workers and well-wishers of the local Branches of the All-India Children's Association will be held at 'Gulistan' 7th Road, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider details regarding the proposed excursion of boys and girls and those interested in them, to Elephanta Caves, in celebration of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Annie Besant and Balkan-Ji-Bari.

"LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS"

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate, will give a talk on "Cosmogenesis—The division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"A Star is Born". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold Diggers in Paris". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Drum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
METRO—"Three Comrades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Cocoanut Grove". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PALACE—"The Hurricane". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Alibaba Goes to Town". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Always Goodbye". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla". Daily at 5, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Firefly." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

'ONAM' SOCIAL

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will celebrate 'Onam' Social this year to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Chabildas Lalloobhoy Boys' High School, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Mr. T. C. Mayan, Executive Officer of the Haji Committee, Bombay, will preside.

BHAGAWAT GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on "Buddhir Yoga" (Wisdom of Yoga) at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

MEETING OF TAILORS

A public meeting of F and G Ward Tailors will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the open space near Haroon Rangari Chawl, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.) to bring about the unity among the tailors.

Tailors from Girgaum who are on strike will march in procession to the meeting place and will put forth their grievances. Mr. B. K. Rao will preside.

VIDYADAINI SPORTS CLUB

The 11th anniversary celebration and prize distribution of the above Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-15 p.m (S.T.) in the premises of the Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Fort. Mr. Dinker D Desai will preside.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSN.

The annual general body meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association (Bombay Branch) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. U. Sheshrao's Consulting Rooms, 91-101, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

The third annual dinner of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Pioneer Coffee House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOOKA BILL REPORT SIGNED BY COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept 10.

The Select Committee on the Phooka Bill has signed its report, and it is anticipated that the Bill will be passed this session after the Motor Vehicles Bill is disposed of.—A.P.

MEETING RE. PALESTINE

Under the auspices of the Palestine Aid Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Arab Ghali at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

"VICEROY OF INDIA"

The extra outward P. and O. mail steamer s.s. 'Viceroy of India' is due here at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 12th instant.

MANDVI (B WARD) DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at its office premises.

LORRYWALLAS' MEETING

A meeting of the lorrywallas will be held at Wadi Bunder (opposite Railway Goods Shed) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. to consider the enhanced tax on the lorries. Mr. V. B. Karnik will preside.

"BHOODOE BHARTHAR"

The last show of this play written by Mr. K. R. Sanjana will be staged to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Baliwala Theatre, and not Victoria Theatre, as was wrongly stated in yesterday's issue. The previous two shows it may be added, were staged at the Baliwala Theatre only.

LECTURE ON KURAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). All Muslims are invited.

DA'IRATU'L-ADAB, BOMBAY

A meeting of the members of the Da'ira will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 5-30 p.m., when Maulana Ahmad Shubeli will deliver a lecture.

MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY

The annual social gathering of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College, under the presidentship of Mr. R. R. Bakhale. There will be a variety programme of dance recitals and drama.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Psychism vs. Spiritualism" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. It will be followed by questions and answers

"WAR PREPARATIONS"

Comrade S. A. Dange will deliver a lecture on "The War Preparations" in the Young Andhra Association at Sreerambhavan, Parsi Colony, Dadar (opposite the Tram Terminus) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

COMMUNAL PEACE

Under the auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, a talk on 'Communal Peace' will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

INDO-JAPANESE SOCIAL

Under the auspices of the Indo-Japanese Association, the 'Indo-Japanese Social' will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Bhiwandiwala Building, 8th Khetwadi Lane, when after-dinner speeches on closer contact between the peoples of India and Japan will be delivered.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

A conversational meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, when Mr. Abdulaziz R. Cassum will speak on "The importance of commercial education in life."

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "The Introduction of Industrial Disputes Bill in the Bombay Assembly is a violation of the Congress Manifesto", when Mr. S. Zalman will move and Mr. Ladli Nath will oppose the resolution. Dr. Manshardt will preside.

CITY LANDLORD'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Parsi landlord residing at 3rd Marine Lines accidentally fell this morning from the third floor of his house and sustained serious injures. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died at 11 a.m.

The deceased, Kaikshroo Ardeshir Vasaigar, was 55 years of age.

Concert In Aid Of Pendharkar Family

A Concert in aid of the family of the well-known actor, Late Mr. Bapusaheb Penedharkar will be given to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. in Jinnah Hall where Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will give a number of her songs.

MORE SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

Echo Of Anti-Recruitment Bill Meeting

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

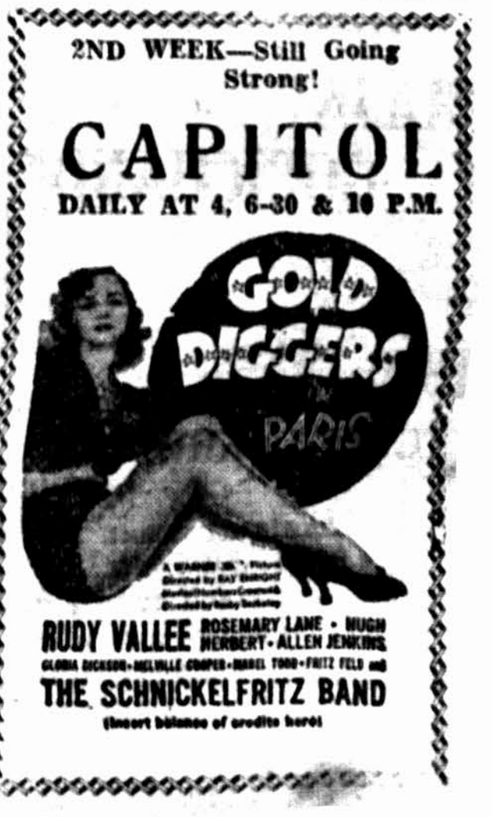
Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, a prominent Socialist of the Punjab, was arrested this afternoon under Secs. 143/325, I P. C., in connection with the disturbances at a public meeting held on the 1st instant under the auspices of the Socialist Party, to condemn the Recruitment Bill, where Mr. Bedi, who presided, received severe injuries along with several other Socialists at the hands of several 'Goondas'.

Two more Socialists Messrs. Mohanlal and Dev Dutt, were arrested following Mr. Bedi's arrest this afternon on the same charges in connection with the same meeting.

All three, Messrs. Mohanlal, Dev Dutt and P. L. Bedi were later released on bail.

The total of arrests in this connection so far number eleven.—United Press.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The "Stella Dallas" star at her greatest!
His most inspired dramatic performance!
BARBARA STANWYCK · HERBERT MARSHALL
in
Always Goodbye
A 20th Century-Fox Picture with
IAN HUNTER
CESAR ROMERO · LYNN BARI
BINNIE BARNES · JOHN RUSSELL


2ND WEEK—Still Going Strong!
CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GOLD DIGGERS IN PARIS
RUDY VALLEE
ROSEMARY LANE · HUGH HERBERT · ALLEN JENKINS
THE SCHNICKELFRITZ BAND

GALLOPING
TO THE CADENCE OF BEATING PULSE!

SPEEDING
TO THE STRAINS OF ACHING HEART!

THIS HIGH-POWER DRAMA:

Gramophone Singer

SAGAR'S
SCREEN GEM
Set in
GOLDEN
MELODY!

Starring:

MELODY—MAKERS:
SURENDRA B.A., LL.B.
BIBBO
THE GOLDEN BEAUTY
PRABHA

with Tender Tunes supplied by ANIL BISWAS.

FROM:—
SATURDAY
NEXT, AT
IMPERIAL

NEVER BEFORE A FUN HIT LIKE THIS!
EDDIE CANTOR in
ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN
AT
PLAZA
TO-DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
SARASWATI'S SIX-STAR FILMUSICAL SENSATION
"RAJA GOPICHAND"

19th WEEK of Premiere Crowds!
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
The PRABHAT Touch to SHRI KRISHNA
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY Matinee: 2-30 p. m.
THURSDAY: SPECIAL SHOW for LADIES & CHILDREN: 1-30 P. M.
CENTRAL

2 NATIONAL PURPOSES
National ENTERTAINMENT, National ENLIGHTENMENT!!
NEW THEATRES' Story of the Soil and Its Children:
"DHARTI-MATA"
Starring:
SAIGAL, UMASHASHI, KAMLESH KUMARI, NAWAB, JAGDISH, K. C. DEY, NEMO.
5th Week
Daily: 5, 8 & 11 p.m.
TO-DAY:—:2 P. M.
MINERVA

TO-DAY
MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily 5-15, 8-0 & 10-45 p.m
LADIES' SHOW
On WEDNESDAY at 2-0 P.M.
VISHNU'S
Classical Hit of the season
FASHIONABLE WIFE
Starring SUVARNA & ANILKUMAR
THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK
SEE IT TO-DAY WITH YOUR FAMILY AT
LAMINGTON
Talkies Lamington Rd

In Your This Week's Engagements
PUT THIS DOWN AS AN EMPHATIC "MUST"
You cannot afford to Miss it
BOMBAY TALKIES' MAGNIFICENT ROMANCE of LOVE, HONOUR and CHIVALRY:
Vachan
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
AND
ASHOK KUMAR
NOW IN THE 4th WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee To-day at 2-30 p.m.
ROXY
The only Indian Theatre with the MIRROPHONIC Sound.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

CHORUS GIRLS' COSTUMES MUST BE OKAYED BY CENSORS BEFORE DANCE SCENES CAN BE FILMED
CESAR ROMERO (HIS REAL NAME) WAS ALMOST REJECTED BY PRODUCERS BECAUSE THERE WERE TOO MANY 'LATIN LOVERS' ON THE SCREEN AND HE REFUSED TO CHANGE HIS NAME
HELEN RUNO ATTENDED AND GRADUATED FROM HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL AND THEN WENT ALL THE WAY TO FINLAND TO GET INTO PICTURES! SHE IS STARRED IN FINNISH FILMS UNDER THE NAME OF TUULIKKI PAANANEN.

Miss P. S[illegible]PADIA, B.A., B.T., Lady Superintendent, Municipal Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, is sailing for England on the 13th inst. for Teacher's Diploma.

3,500 MILL-WORKERS RENDERED IDLE

POONA, Sept. 9.

Three-thousand and five-hundred workers including five-hundred women are rendered idle as a result of the lock-out declared by the management of the new Pratap Mills of Dhulia on Monday last The lockout was the culmination of a dispute between the workers and the management, having its origin in the dismissal of 51 workers including thirtynine women, by the management on September 1. The work done by the dimissed workers was subsequently sought to be imposed upon the remaining workers in employ, which the latter refused to do on the ground that the dismissal of the workers was unwarranted and unnecessary. Thereupon the management of the mills declared a lock-out, rendering 3500 workers idle.

A deputation of the workers of the mill, consisting of the president and secretary of the Dhulia Kamgar Union, saw to-day Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, parliamentary secretary of the Prime Minister, in charge of labour, seeking intervention of the Government in the dispute. The deputation placed their case before Mr. Nanda. Mr. Nanda gave them a patient hearing and promised to enquire into the matter

Karachi Tramway Workers Idle

KARACHI Sept. 10.

Labourers in large numbers from different parts of the city marched in batches and arrived at the Boulton Market Tramways Workshop, singing slogans and spending the night there and staging peaceful demonstration in sympathy with the Tramway workers, who are sleeping on the vehicles.

Earlier, a Municipal meeting adjourned in sympathy with the strikers without transacting any business.—A. P

SIMLA, Sept. 8:—A Press Note issued by the Government of India, says that the Kamaran Quarantine fee has been reduced from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 per head for the ensuing pilgrim season for pilgrims sailing from Indian Ports to the Hedjaz for the performance of the next Haj.—United Press

REJUVENATOR MEDICINE

ANANGABATI OR RATIVILAS

Restores the impaired system to its pristine virile form, makes rigid the weak tissues, imparts tone and vigour. Price for one month is Rs. 2/8 Postage extra.

FREE PRESENTATION!

An embrocation of Rs. 2, and an amulet for increasing the power of manhood, will be given away free to those who purchase the above medicine.

Address:—HOWRAH KUSTHA-KUTIR, P.B. No. 7, Howrah.

France Ready To Act Alone, If Need Be

Fortifications Manned And Fleet Under Stand-By Orders To Defend Czechoslovakia

PARIS September 9.

FRANCE HAS SHOWN DETERMINATION TO STAND BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY TAKING INITIATIVE IN ORDERING DEFENSIVE MEASURES WITHOUT WAITING TO SEE WHAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO DO. NOW IT IS APPARENT THAT, IF NECESSITY ARISES, FRANCE WILL ACT ALONE.

Not only are the Eastern Frontier fortifications now manned to full strength, but naval officers and men have been recalled from leave, while there is great activity in the naval bases at Brest and Toulon, where the Atlantic and the Mediterranean fleets respectively are concentrated under standby orders, ready for sail at a few hour's notice.

It is learned that M. Corbin has informed the British Foreign Office regarding the French defensive measures. While France is ready for action, it is not believed here that Britain would remain aloof in the event of conflict.

The fact, that the Czech Government made what is considered here extremely generous concessions, strengthens the hands of those sympathising with the Czechs

It is felt here that France's naval and military preparations have made Germany sufficiently aware of the French intentions in the event of an attack on Czechoslovakia.

Political circles state with regard to the situation that it continued to be calm and still cherish hopes of a conciliatory settlement in Czechoslovakia.

Negotiations Resumed

"Meanwhile, reports received by French official circles from Prague indicate that negotiations between the Czechoslovakia Government and the Sudeten Germans will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Sudetens, however, may wish to await the return of Herr Henlein from Nuremberg in which case, the resumption will probably not be before Monday.

It has been agreed to resume the negotiations on the nationalities question between the Sudeten Germans and the Government to-morrow says a message from Prague

Czech Govt. Take Action Against Police

The message continues both the Parties in a communique state to consider the Maehrischostrau incident as liquidated, the official statement revealing stern measures taken against police officials implicated

The details of the official statement show that criminal proceedings have been instituted against four policemen, including the Superintendent, in connection with the maltreatment of prisoners; while in order to ensure impartial investigation of assault on the German deputy, the Police Director of Maehrischostrau has voluntarily resigned and submitted himself to inquiry

Mounted policemen who are incriminated have voluntarily asked to be brought before the court and have already relieved office.

British Preparations

It is learned at the Admiralty in London that the first minesweeping flotilla consisting of seven ships of the Halcyon class will now be brought up to full complement and four minelaying destroyers will be brought up to full commission from reserve.

It is understood that this decision was made owing to the international situation.

Brauchitsch Goes To Nuremberg

Von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the army went to Nuremberg to-day for the remainder of the rally.

Herr von Beck Chief of General Staff returned to Berlin from the inspection of the troops dispositions in the various provinces, in the course of which he last saw garrisons along the Czech frontier.

Germany's Strength: Minister's Review

The declaration that all those who believe or reckon the weakness of Germany will be disappointed, which was the sole remark of Herr Hitler addressing the political instructors yesterday night at Nuremberg, might bear upon the international situation

Herr Darre, the Minister for Food and Agriculture, among other speakers of the Nazi rally, claimed that Germany's bread and grain reserves guaranteed the nation's supply for two years. Herr Darre spoke of almost all-round increases in agricultural products during the past year.

He declared that there were considerable increases in the production of pork, beef and milk, and the animal fats had doubled and the stores of vegetable fats and fodder requirements would last over seven months

Herr Hierl, Leader of Labour Service, announced a decree by which the girls contingent will be increased to 50,000. He stated that by April 1, a total role of 370,000 men will be in existence in Austria.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO NAZI GOVT.

Attitude Towards Crisis To Be Explained

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" splash the statements of their diplomatic correspondents that the British Government last night decided to send to the German Government a note making more precise the Cabinet attitude towards an aggression

The "Daily Express" says that the step was decided upon by Mr. Chamberlain in consultation with Lord Halifax and Sir John Simon, after receiving Sir Nevile Henderson's report of his interview with Herr Von Ribbentrop yesterday, the result of which the Ministers regarded as unsatisfactory.—Reuter

SUDETEN LEADERS MEET HITLER

NUREMBERG, Sept. 9.

Herr von Ribbentrop reported to the Fuehrer on his talk with Sir Neville Henderson. Herr Hitler also conferred with the Sudeten leaders.—Reuter.

SHE ATE FIRE AND SMILED ROSES
SHE SUFFERED MISERIES AND GAVE OUT MELODIES
SHE TOLERATED INJUSTICE AND DEMANDED SYMPATHY
SJT. R. V. DESAI'S

POORNIMA

A TALE OF HUMANITY

2nd Glorious DAY

Showing From Saturday 10-9-1938.

A PRAKASH SOCIAL AT KRISHNA

Time: 2-30 Matinee on Holidays 5-15, 8, 10-45 Daily

CAUTION!

Before you visit the WEST END, you are strongly advised to make sure that your Lungs are strong enough to bear 100 bursts of Laughter continually at two-minute intervals.

DON'T PRETEND YOU DID'NT KNOW!

'THE CAT'

WILL TICKLE YOU TILL YOU GASP FOR BREATH!'

Directed by: JAYANT DESAI

Also: "LANKA DAHAN" a Cartoon!

Ranjit's ROARING COMEDY!

STARRING:

Sunita Devi, E. Billimoria, Illadevi, Mazhar, Khatoon, Ishwarlal, Ghory, Ram Apte

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.

WEST END

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

MERLE OBERON RECEIVES ONLY 20¢ OUT OF EVERY $1.00 SHE EARNS.... ENGLISH, UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA INCOME TAXES ACCOUNT FOR THE REST.!
GEORGE BANCROFT, SCREEN BAD MAN, BEGAN HIS CAREER AS A BOY SOPRANO AND LATER WAS A CHORUS BOY IN MUSICAL COMEDIES.!
SOMEONE SUBSTITUTED A LIVE SPECIMEN FOR THE PROP SNAKE JOE PENNER HAD TO PULL OUT OF A DRAIN IN "I'M FROM THE CITY"..... AND THE RESULTING ACTION WAS SO FUNNY IT WAS LEFT IN THE PICTURE.

"India And My Life"

Subhas' Autobiography To Be Published In Two Months' Time

LONDON, Sept. 3.
(By Air Mail).

The London correspondent of the "United Press" is in a position to announce that the autobiography of the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, entitled "India and My Life" is very likely to be published in a couple of months' time.

The book has been priced at Rs. 6-6-0 and will be published simultaneously in England and India.

It may be recalled that after Mr. Bose's first book entitled the "Indian Struggle" had been banned from being circulated in India under orders of the Government of India, his London publishers approached him with a request to write out his autobiography, which would in effect be an interesting chronicle of one of the stormiest periods of the Indian freedom movement.

Accordingly when Mr. Bose came to London towards the end of last year he made over to his publishers a substantial portion of the manuscript. The delay in the publication of the book is attributed to the fact that until recently Mr. Bose could not give finishing touches to the manuscript.—United Press.

TRIBUNAL FOR RIOTS INQUIRY

Burma Legislature's Resolution Accepted By Govt.

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

Harrowing accounts of the Burma riots as well as alleged civil and military police excesses were narrated in the House of Representatives to-day when U. Pu moved a short-notice resolution recommending to the Government the appointment of a Tribunal to enquire into the recent riots.

The resolution wanted non-official majority in the Tribunal and the inclusion in the scope of the inquiry of the causes of the riots and measures and action of the civil officers and police in dealing with the riots. It also recommended that the Government should enquire into the actions of the military forces.

The Governor's counsellor informed the House that the Governor would give jurisdiction to the Tribunal to inquire into the actions of the Frontier Forces, but that their military forces' actions would be inquired into by him if needed.

Several Burmese members, including the mover and U Saw alleged civil and the military police excesses on Burmans, while Mr. Ganga Singh complained of police inactivity.

MINORITIES' DEMAND

Mr. R. G. Aiyangar, on behalf of the Indian group, said that they had made a representation to the Premier urging inquiry into the riots by a Committee, comprising of members outside Burma, payment of compensation, prevention of desecration of religious edifices and adequate means to safeguard life and property of the minorities.

Mr. W. J. C. Richards, leader of the European Group, expressed the opinion that the Government's efforts to restore peace had not yet succeeded and that if the available forces were inadequate more British troops should be brought in. The Government must take stern measures.

The Mome Minister, Sir Paw Tun emphatically defended Government's action and explained that in spite of insufficient forces available, the disturbances had been brought under control as quickly as possible. The alleged excesses would be inquired into and he appealed to the members for sympathy and support in order to restore lasting peace and tranquillity.

The Premier, Dr. Ba Maw said that information derived from the discussion would be considered and he maintained that no charge had been levelled against the Government regarding the use of force. The allegation levelled against the police and military was abuse of force, which would be investigated.

THE RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

The House was then prorogued. —A.P.

ASSAM MINISTRY MUST RESIGN

Sylhet Kisans' Demands Disturb Assembly Proceedings

(From Our Correspondent).
TEZPUR, Sept. 9.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, who toured the flooded areas of Assam Valley on relief work, speaking at a public meeting here enumerated Assam's problems and invited educated people to interest themselves in the affairs of ex-service and service labourers of tea gardens, hill-tribes and opium-eating Assamese villagers. He said that no Ministry can ever be successful so long as the uplift-ment of the down-trodden is not taken up. He wondered why Assam Ministry was lagging behind when Prohibition was a year old in other Provinces.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS

A Gauhati message says Gaurikanta Talukdar's Bill for Prohibition in some parts of Kamrup District has been disallowed by the Governor. But with the other motions of the Congress Party, the present session of the Assembly seems to prove livelier than ever, though two adjournment motions of Congress members have been talked out and two withdrawn till to-day.

KISAN DEMONSTRATION

A unique event at Shillong was the demonstration by Sylhet District peasants, whose slogans down with "Saadulla Ministry" and "Inquilab Zindabad" disturbed the smooth proceedings of the Assembly. They demanded resignation of the Ministry as also of Assembly members who fail to fight for Kisans' cause but hoodwink them with a Tenancy Bill.

CONGRESSMEN TO WAIT ON HYDARI?

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.),
Sept. 9.

Prior to his departure for Delhi yesterday, Sir Akber Hydari seems to have replied to the members of the Provisional Committee of the State Congress that he would consider whether to receive them in deputation to hear their grievances, if any, after his return.

It is learnt that the Provisional Committee members will meet Sir Akber after his return and explain to him their difficulties and apprise him of the situation that has created by the promulgation of the unwanted ordinance.

Till Sir Akber's return to Hyderabad, the future programme of the State Congress is kept in abeyance.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were fourteen all correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets Rupees One Hundred and One Only

H. N. VAIDYA.
Bombay Silk Mills,
Colaba. BOMBAY.

Miss FARIDA N. BARODAWALA,
No. 3, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill
BOMBAY.

ODHAVJI VALJI SOPARIWALA,
Juma Masjid,
Masjid Bunder,
BOMBAY NO. 1.

Bombay Suburbs

RASIK-CHANDRA.
C|o Chhotalal Kora, B. E.,
Laxmi Bhuwan,
Khar, BOMBAY 21.

KANTILAL D. KORA, M.A.,
Laxmi Bhuwan,
Khar, BOMBAY 21.

Akola

R. L. PURANIK,
C|o B. N. Mahajan,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA, (Berar).

Bagbahra

RAVJI SHAMJI SOLANKI,
C|o Mulji Lalji & Co.,
Post BAGBAHRA,
B. N. Rly.,
(Dist. Raipur C. P.).

Cutch Toona

MEGWAR KHENGAR RANA.
TOONA.
Post Toona.

BAI KASIBAI NARANJI SANGNI,
CUTCH TOONA.

MEGWAR DAYA LAKHOO,
Premji Karamsi Wady,
CUTCH TOONA.

Dhoraji

MESSRS. AKBARALI &
FIDAALLY DALLY & CO.,
Cloth Market,
DHORAJI.

Junagadh

N. G. SORATHIA,
Abdul Gani Shop,
Jail Road,
JUNAGADH (South).

Jharia

PRADYOT KUMAR ROY,
C|o R. R. Doohi,
P. O. JHARIA, E. I. Rly.

Sidhpur

SAFAIYABAI,
C|o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Mosque,
SIDHPUR.

Two Errors

There were one hundred and twenty-six entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets Rupees four and annas ten only.

Bombay

KESHAVJI KORSI SHAH,
Tarapore Bldg.,
Cumbala Hill,
BOMBAY. No. 6.

H. N. VAIDYA,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.

DHUNBAI MASTER,
Dadyburjor Bldg.,
2nd Floor,
Gowalia Tank,
BOMBAY.

P. P. MAHATRE
Goregaonwady,
Gamdevi
BOMBAY 7.

MINOO HORMUSJI GUARD,
Fatehali Kasamali Bldg.,
Balaram Street,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

MITHA ARDESHAR DASTOOR,
Devidas Mansion,
2nd Floor,
Balaram Street,
Grant Road,
BOMBAY.

NANJI KALIDAS SETA,
Morarji Goculdas Chawl,
No 5, 3rd. Floor,
Room No. 48,
Khetwadi,
BOMBAY.

H. N. VAIDYA,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.

HARIDAS NARSINH,
Gordhan Bhoovan,
3rd Pasta Lane,
Colaba,
BOMBAY.

MENAN A. RAHEMAN,
C/o. H. M. Essak & Co.,
Oppo. Taj Mahal Hotel,
BOMBAY.

NARANDAS K. GANDHY,
C/o. Manji Nathoobhai Co.,
18-20, Rampart Row,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NAJMUDIN E. KAGAJWALA
C/o. N. Essabhoy & Co.
Victoria Bldg.,
Parsee Bazar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

ESSAKBHOY E. KAGAJWALA,
C/o. N. Essakbhoy & Co.,
Victoria Bldg.,
Parsee Bazar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

S. ALLI MOHOMAD ABBA,
Crawford Market Radio,
Oppo. Cinema,
BOMBAY, No. 1.

DHANMAL P. MOTIWALA,
Kooka House,
Dhobi Talao,
BOMBAY.

J. A SAMUEL,
No. 9, Alexandra Dock,
BOMBAY.

BHIKHABHAI UKABHAI PATEL,
Kanji Mansion,
Parmanand Nagji Shop,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	13
B	12
C	4
D	14
E	5
F	8
G	6
H	18
I	1
J	2
K	17
L	10
M	9
N	11
O	3
P	15
Q	16
R	7

AAISABAI ESMAIL,
No. 399, Memonwada Road,
1st Floor, Room No. 19,
BOMBAY 3.

MOHOMADHUSHAIN M.
KHANALI,
Moody Bazar,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

H. N. VAIDYA,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.

HARIDAS NARSINGH,
GORDHAN BHUVAN
3rd Pasta Lane,
COLABA.

KHANALI HEPTOOLABHAI,
Moody Bazar,
Mandvi, BOMBAY 3.

RUBABAI MOHOMADALI,
Maskati House 2nd Floor,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY 3.

SENABAI MOHOMADALI,
Mohomadi House, 2nd Floor,
Room No 30-31,
Mohomadali Road,
BOMBAY 3.

ABDUL GAFAR HASAM,
WASAWADWALLA,
Hasam & Kassam,
Koliwada, BOMBAY 3.

M. R. MULJIANI,
C/o. K. M. Nathoo,
Pydhoni, BOMBAY 3.

RUSTUM F. ENGINEER,
C/o. R. M. & Co.,
House No. 377-379,
Duncan Road,
BOMBAY 4.

MRS. M. N. MEHTA,
Jerbai Baug, A Block,
No. 25., Byculla,
BOMBAY.

NOORMIYA N. SAIYAD,
B. I. T. Chawl, No. 7.,
Room No. 28.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY 8.

A. J. DeSOUZA,
Safia Munzil, 1st Floor,
Sussex Road, Parel,
BOMBAY.

KASIBEHEN CHHAGANLAL,
Birmahal, Room No. 72,
Oppo Laxmi Cinema,
Parel, BOMBAY.

V. A. KESHAVAN,
C/o. Messrs. Lever Bros.
Factory,
P. O. Seewri,
BOMBAY.

A. S. MEHERALLI,
C/o. Ahmedali Jaferbhai,
Seewri Coal Depot,
BOMBAY 15.

KHOJA AHMEDALI JAFFER-
BHAI HIRJI,
Haji Bunder, Coal Depot,
Seewri,
BOMBAY 15.

AMIJI TAYABALLY,
C/o. E. Currimbhoy,
Vincent Road,
BOMBAY 14.

H. N. VAIDYA,
Bombay Silk Mills,
COLABA.

A. K. SEN,
MEGHA BHUWAN 10,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

Bombay Suburbs

K. P. SARATHY,
21, Bhutta Niwas,
P. O. Matunga,
BOMBAY. N. 19.

(Continued on page 28)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued From Page 27)

B. A. DHAIRYAVAN,
22. Lady Jamshedji Road,
Mahim, Bombay 16.
MENAN H. A. RAZAK,
No. 102. Hill Road.
BANDRA 20.
KEKI D. MITHAIWALA,
Mithaiwala House,
204. Bazar Road.
BANDRA.
H. B. SHIRODKER,
Nehru Road, B. S. D.
VILE PARLE.
H. B. SHIRODKER,
Nehru Road, B. S. D.
VILE-PARLE.
JAMNADAS DAYALJI BOLA,
80 A Kurla Road,
ANDHERI,
B B. & C. I. Rly.
TRAMBAKLAL MAGANLAL,
C/o Mohanlal Mansing,
Madar-Chhala Lane,
KALYAN,
Dist. Thana.

Ahmedabad

Miss T. D. GREEN,
Green Villa,
Mirjapur Road,
AHMEDABAD.

Akola

M MOHOMAD AHMAD,
Footwear Stores, Tajnapeth,
AKOLA (Berar).

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA.

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA.

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA.

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth.
AKOLA.

R. L. PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth.
AKOLA.

R. L PURANIK,
Ramdas Peth.
AKOLA.

Basanda

NOSHIR B. KASAD.
Khamla Zanpa,
Via Billimora,
BASANDA.

Barsi

JANAB S. ISMAIL SAHEB.
Cloth Merchant,
Kasar Street,
BARSI.

Bilaspur

MOHANLAL LALJI MARU.
C/o Mulji Jagmal,
BILASPUR, C. P.
(B. N. Rly.)

Bulsar

C. PRAMOD,
C/o Gulab Bhai K. Vasi.
Khatri-wad,
BULSAR.
F M. MERCHANT,
C/o. Pitman's Class.
Station Road,
BULSAR.
AHMAD NANLAJI MULLA.
Nani Tai-wad,
BULSAR.

Bardoli

PRANJIVAN KARSANDAS
BHAVSAR.
Parsi Gali,
BARDOLI,
(T. V. Rly.)

Bagalkot

L. V. KATTI.
New English School,
BAGALKOT.

Cutch-Bhuj

THAKAR KHIMJI ARJAN MASKATWALA.
Gerwali wandi Brahampuri,
CUTCH-BHUJ

Cutch-Kodai

KHATRI HARUN ABDULA,
CUTCH-KODAI.

Cutch-Tuna

THAKAR PREMJI KARAMSI,
CUTCH-TUNA.
MEGHWAR BHIKHA HIRA.
CUTCH-TUNA.
MEGHWAR UMRA DESUR.
C/o. Premji Karamsi wadi.
CUTCH-TUNA.

Cutch-Durgapur

BHAGWANLAL LAXMIDAS MEHTA.
CUTCH-DURGAPUR.

Cawnpore

INDRACHAND RAMDLA,
C/o. 1st year I. Com. S. D.
College Cawnpore,
P. O. Nawabganj,
CAWNPORE.

Digri

BALKRISHNA BHATIA,
C/o. Messrs Bachhraj Factories Ltd.
P. O. DIGRI,
(Thar Parkar). J. Rly.

Hyderabad (Dn.)

ABU HAMID GM: AHMAD.
Govt. Main Farm,
HYNAYAT SAGAR,
Hyderabad (Dn.)

Hubli

J. B. ALADA MASTER,
Mission Compound,
HUBLI. (Dt. Dharwar).

Indore

SOOGRABAI,
W/o. I. K. Ujjainwala,
Marothia Bazar.
INDORE City.
I. KHANALI UJJAINWALA,
Marothia Bazar.
INDORE.
FAJALHUSEN KADARBHAI,
Marothia Bazar
INDORE.

Kathiawar

ABDUL GAFAR HAJI SAKUR SAYAN,
Rangari Mohalla,
DHORAJI.
VORA MAHOMADALI NURBHAI MITHAIWALA.
Near Tawar,
DHORAJI.
(Kathiawar).
GAFAR NURMAHAMAD PALA.
Near Kaji Masjid.
DHORAJI.
F. VALIMAHOMAD FATA.
Near Kaji Masjid,
DHORAJI.
YAKUB USMAN & CO.,
Baharpura, Sanj A. Kadar's Deli,
DHORAJI.
MAHOMAD JUSAB DHADHARAYA,
C/o. Bag Pura, Haji Tayab Ghani Naviwala,
DHORAJI.
(Kathiawar).

AHMAD KASAM NURMAHOMAD &CO.,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala's Shop,
CHAKLA Bazar,
DHORAJI.

AHMAD E. WADELA,
Near Dhana Kotha
DHORAJI.

V. J. SHAM,
C/o Valiji Sham. Kamangar's Pedhi,
DHORAJI.

ISMAILJI SHAM & AKBERALI DHABARIA
Vokda Kantha,
DHORAJI.
(Kathiawar).

Junagad

AMNAJI HUSEIN,
Jail Road. A. Ghani Shop
JUNAGAD.
G. M. A SORATHIA.
Jail Road. A. Ghani Shop.
JUNAGAD.
JENABHAI A. GHANI.
Jail Road. A. Ghani Shop.
JUNAGAD.
USMAN MAHAMAD.
Jail Road. A. Ghani Shop,
JUNAGAD.
Kathiawar.

MISTRI KADVA KALA.
Near Mandvi Gate.
MANGAROL.
MISTRI LUHAR NANJI HIRABHAI
Nani Bazar.
SHAHPUR—SORATH.
BAI JASWANTI JADAVJI.
C/o Shah Jadavji Dhanji Davawala.
WANKANER.

Jharia

SHEIKH HATIMBHAI.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
RAMESH R. DOSHI.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
JAYASUKHLAL MEHTA.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
AMRATLAL K. MEHTA.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
MANORANJAN ROY.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
M. N. KUNDOO.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
BHARATRAM PANIWALA.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
BALUBHAI VORA.
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).
B. MEGHANI,
C/o R.L. Doshi.
JHARIA (E. I. Rly.).

Karachi

SHAH CHANDULAL KESHAVLAL,
C/o Ram Swami Gadi Khata,
Kala Gala's House. KARACHI.
GULAM HUSEIN,
C/o Yusafali N. Antria,
Quettawala Bldg., Napier Road,
KARACHI.
LILALRAM POHUMAL,
Clerk, Office of the Comptroller Sind, KARACHI.

Kharagpur

MRS. D. HALL,
Block 352, KHARAGPUR
(B N. Rly.)

Katepad

G. A. SAI,
Jamal Rice Mill,
KATEPAD (Dt. Korapur).

Madras

VANMALIDAS ABHECHAND MEHTA,
26. Samuthra Mudli Street,
MADRAS, P. T.

E. DAVID,
Lock Supdt., P. W. D.,
Adayar Post, MADRAS.

Mandsaur

M. HAZARILALL VIDYA,
C/o Madanlal Tripathi,
MANDSAUR.

Navapur

SHAH BHANUBHAI TRIBHOVANDAS,
NAVAPUR (W. Khandesh),
(T. V. Rly.).

Robertsonpet

T. S. P. PILLAI,
ROBERTSONPET (K. G. F.).

Sidhpur

MULLA ABDUL HUSEIN JIVAJI SISAWALA,
Nijampura: SIDHPUR.
MULLA ABDUL HUSEIN JIVAJI SISAWALA,
Nijampura; SIDHPUR.

SAIFUDIN AKBARALI,
C/o Mulla Abdulhusein Sisawala
Nijampura: SIDHPUR.

HUSENALI ABDULHUSEN TAMAKUWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.
HUSENALI ABDULHUSEN TAMAKUWALA,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.
ATIFABAI,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.
ATIFABAI,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.
ATIFABAI,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.
ATIFABAI,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.

Surat

J. P. DOCTOR,
Hiramanek Street, Nanpura,
SURAT.

BABUBHAI ICHHUBHAI,
Opp. Daria Mehal Post Office,
Hair Cutting Saloon, SURAT.

Shahada

R. B. PATEL,
C/o Ishwarbhai Madhavdas,
SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

MAHAMAD HUSEIN KIKABHAI,
SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

Secunderabad

SHRI KRISHNA & CO.,
Artist and Photographers,
SECUNDERABAD (Dn).

Vizianagaram

MRS. G. HOBSON,
20, Bungalow,
VIZIANAGARAM CANTT.

H. HOBSON,
20, Bungalow,
VIZIANAGARAM CANTT.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 19th September, 1938.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

August Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of August was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India. Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for August.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House. Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

928775

—

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

510104

340546

—

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

466860

508972

935941

341637

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

467753

928868

509384

346071

929902

511526

471418

935102

347014

514505

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

468619
930705
512813
342793
931684
470974
345802
932793
514234
473908
935383
513724
472009
343820
934931
514093
469162
933092
514194
344071

About Studios And Stars

VENICE FILM FESTIVAL

Anglo-American Delegates Resign From Jury

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON Sept. 2.

The British and American delegates to the International Film Festival in Venice have resigned from the jury because of the "fantastic" awards made. Objection is taken to the awarding of the Mussolini Cup, the best award in the exhibition, to Leni Reifenstahl's film of the Olympic Games in Berlin. This film shares the cup with the first film made by Vittorio Mussolini, Signor Mussolini's eldest son, which is called "Luciano Serra, Airman."

Mr. Neville Kearney, the official British Government delegate, submitted his resignation as representative on the jury as a protest against these awards, which were submitted by the president of the exhibition. According to information received by the Federation of British Industries from Mr. Kearney, these proposals are "so fantastic" that on his return to this country Mr. Kearney will ask to be relieved of his duties as British delegate to the exhibition in future. The United States delegate is taking the same action. Both the British and United States delegates voted against the president's proposals.

Mr. Kearney is secretary of the Film Producers' Group of the Federation of British Industries and head of the Film Industries Department of the Federation. He went to the Foreign Office in 1915, and was later commercial secretary at Brussels. He retired from Government service in 1920.

An official of the F.B.I. said. "British producers have always understood that only 'feature' films could compete in the class in which the Mussolini Cup was awarded. They, therefore think it is unfair that films like the Olympic Games film, which is a sports and not a feature film, should be allowed to compete in that category. No one objects to the awards going to Germany except on the grounds stated."

Four British films have been awarded prizes, states Reuter. Leslie Howard in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" shares the Volpi Cup with Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette" as the best actor and actress. Alexander Korda's "The Drum', another British film, has gained the City of Venice Cup. "Break The News," in which Jack Buchanan and Maurice Chevalier appear, receives a medal.

Compliments And Confessions

Makers Of "Gramophone Singer" Speak

Sagar Movitone's forthcoming film "Gramophone Singer" has been described as a result of special investigations conducted by the studio into the reactions of audiences to films. It therefore appeared with—while to get the authentic views of those concerned in making the picture.

The statements made to me by the producer, the directors, the music director, the three stars and two of the feature players, make interesting study; and so, are reproduced below for the readers of the 'Bombay Chronicle"

The reader will no doubt notice the spirit of team work that is implicit in the statements. And, with such perfect co-operation, it should be no surprise if "Gramophone Singer" is the truly great screen creation that it is claimed to be.

INTELLECTUAL TASTE AND POPULAR APPEAL.

Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai, Producer:—

It has always been my aim to specialise in a hearty combination of intellectual taste and popular appeal.

Prolonged experiment and serious study pointed to a happily-ending musical drama as a means of fulfilling that aim.

I therefore produced "Gramophone Singer," and I take a special pride in commending it to your acceptance.

"Gramophone Singer" brings you back your old favourites Surendra and Biboo, whose musical and acting achievements in "Manmohan" and "Jagirdar", I hope, you have not forgotten.

"A BREAK FROM STORY CONVENTION."

Mr. V. C. Desai and Mr. R. Thakur, Directors:—

We are free to confess that we approached the story of "Gramophone Singer" with no light heart. What distinguishes the story and also made it difficult to handle—is its break with traditional story telling. The conventional hero and the typical villain are here given the go-bye.

"MELODY SET TO STORY MOOD"

Mr. Anil Biswas, Music Director:

With two excellent singers like Surendra and Bibbo, which music director will not be inspired into melody? I shall feel my labours amply rewarded if you find on seeing the picture that the tunes of its songs help to further the story development of "Gramophone Singer".

"AN EDUCATION" SAYS SURENDRA.

Mr. Surendra, B.A., LL. B., Star:

It is of course for the public to judge; but I do sincerely hope I have been fair to my directors. You see, they took the very difficult course of making "Gramophone Singer" on psychological lines. But great risks promise great rewards. And, if you vote this picture a success—as I trust you will let me assure you, as an artist with some largely to the directors.

"BIBBO BEAMS WITH JOY"

Miss Bibbo, Star:—

I am happy to take the screen with Surendra once more. I find him a responsive partner, at once encouraging and reassuring. I was glad, too, of the opportunity to work with my new friend Prabha. She is as charming on the set as off it.

"JUST MY HONEST BEST"

Miss Prabha, Star:—

It is not without some nervous feeling that I make my bow under the Sagar banner. There are high histrionic traditions I am expected to uphold—and enhance!

AFTER HIS OWN HEART

Mr. Sankatha Prasad, Feature player:—

To play the neglected lover is no thankful task. It calls for a galling restraint just when one would like to have a go at things. Usually, I take what part comes my way. There's some heroism in that. In "Gramophone Singer", however, I do have a part after my own heart.

ADVANI CLOWNS A "WARNING"

Mr. Bhudo Advani, Comedian:—

Laugh! It's my job to make you double up with laughter. But I warn you fair and plain. This time, in "Gramophone Singer", you will be laughing more with me than at me. That's a new one, eh? Now, of you go; and I go to my make-up room. They all seem to want me—all the directors for all their pictures. That doesn't turn my head. With me. it's "Eyes front"!

FILM ACTRESS TO BE COUNTESS OF WARWICK

Earl's Contact With Warner Brothers To Be Lucky

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail)

"Sunday Referee" Hollywood correspondent wirtes:—

Hollywood gossips are buzzing over rumours of a romance between the twenty-five-years-old Earl of Warwick, now working as a film actor here, and Paulette Goddard, dark-haired, twenty-seven-years-old film star.

They say that Paulette who was often reported to have married Charlie Chaplin, will be the second Countess of Warwick.

Lord Warwick, who is known as Michael Brooke in films, did his best piece of acting to date yesterday when I asked him:

"Is it true what they say about you and Paulette Goddard "

"Safety In Numbers"

"I am backing the field," he replied, in tones that combined charm, amusement and boredom.

"There is always safety in numbers," he continued, with a short, rather painful, laugh.

Lord Warwick was more talkative about his film career, which has just received a muchneeded filip with a part in the new "Dawn Patrol'.'

He said that he hoped his new contract with Warner Brothers would be luckier than the other two with M. G. M and Paramount.

Lord Warwick in February was granted a decree nisi in London against his twenty-three-years-old wife, the former Miss Rose Bingham, the Society beauty .

When he returned to Hollywood, he carried in his breast pocket a picture of his three-year-old son and heir, Lord Brooke .

For four years it has been said that Paulette and Charlie Chaplin were married on a cruise to the Far East. But Paulette and Charlie have always refused to discuss this.

Cow-Slaughter In Sacred Places

TO-DAY'S MASS PROTEST MEETING ON CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Mr. J. P. Misra, Secretary, Shri Sanatandharma Mandal, writes:—

A mass meeting will be held on Chowpatty sands, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) to express deep feelings and determination of the citizens to do their utmost in the cause of the prohibition of cow-slaughter in general and in sacred places like Shri Mathura in particular.

The cow is accepted by all as an important asset of the National wealth of India and as such the slaughter of cow is an atrocity being, daily perpetrated on an aweful scale. Even Mogul Badashahas prohibited cow-slaughter in their regimes. The conveners of the mass meeting expect every citizens to do his duty in expressing his or her deep feelings against by attending this mass meeting in thousands.

Leaders are invited to address this huge gathering; and the following are expected to address:—Shri Govardhandas Gokuldas Morarji, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, Pandit Ramapati Misra, Principal G. T. College, Shri Chiranjilal Loyalkar, Mahant Sitaram Shastri of Nasik, Chaunde Maharaj the Head of Shri Goverdhan Sanstha, Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Mehta and Pt. Gopal Prasad Chaturved. President Hindu Sabha Muttra. Separate seating accommodation for ladies is arranged.

Saraswati Studio News

POONA, (By Mail)

If sound casting is any criterion of a good picture, then Saraswati's new picture, 'It's True' certainly promises to be one. Each and every character has been beautifully cast.

The Star role of Rupa, the unfortunate low-caste girl who commits the crime of loving a Brahmin is being played by Rose. She puts so much sincerity in her work, and lends such a naive beauty to the character, that her portrayal is sure to become a classic.

The bubbling vitality and aggressive charm of Motilal is being shown to great advantage in the role of Chandan, the young man who flouts the unhealthy old customs and traditions and takes a bold stand against them. Chandan is the son of Kashipati, the head of the "Anand Math" in Benares.

To lovely Usha, who scored heavily in "Raja Gopichand," falls the coveted role of Lalita, the scheming companion of Raja Shripati, who is Kashipati's brother and a pretender to the gadi of the Math.

Baba Vyas, who plays the part of Badal, Rupa's father, looks every inch a low-caste Hindu. He symbolises the spirit of the down-trodden, suffering untouchables, who accept their cruel fate with pathetic resignation.

The preliminary arrangements are almost complete for the production of the Marathi picture, Bhagwa Zenda. The cast will be selected in a few days. Dadasaheb Torney will wield the megaphone.

New Theatres News

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

While "Dhartimata" is doing well everywhere it has been released the Bengali Version "Desher-Mati" is going to be released next Saturday simultaneously at Chitra and New Cinema. The whole city is all agog over the news and it is a foregone conclusion that the picture will prove to be the biggest hit of the season.

"Street Singer" (Bengali, Sathi). We have watched with considerable interest the admirable progress Director Phani Mazumdar has made so far.

He had tough days last week, shooting in a dangerous location in a heavily flooded area, near about Budge Budge. It was the sensational scene of the hero and heroine's return to Calcutta, after the storm and strife of their boisterous career. Life, they thought, was worth living after all. The cloud of bitter suspense and unhappiness drifted away and there came the sunshine of perpetual bliss and smiles of joy and triumph.

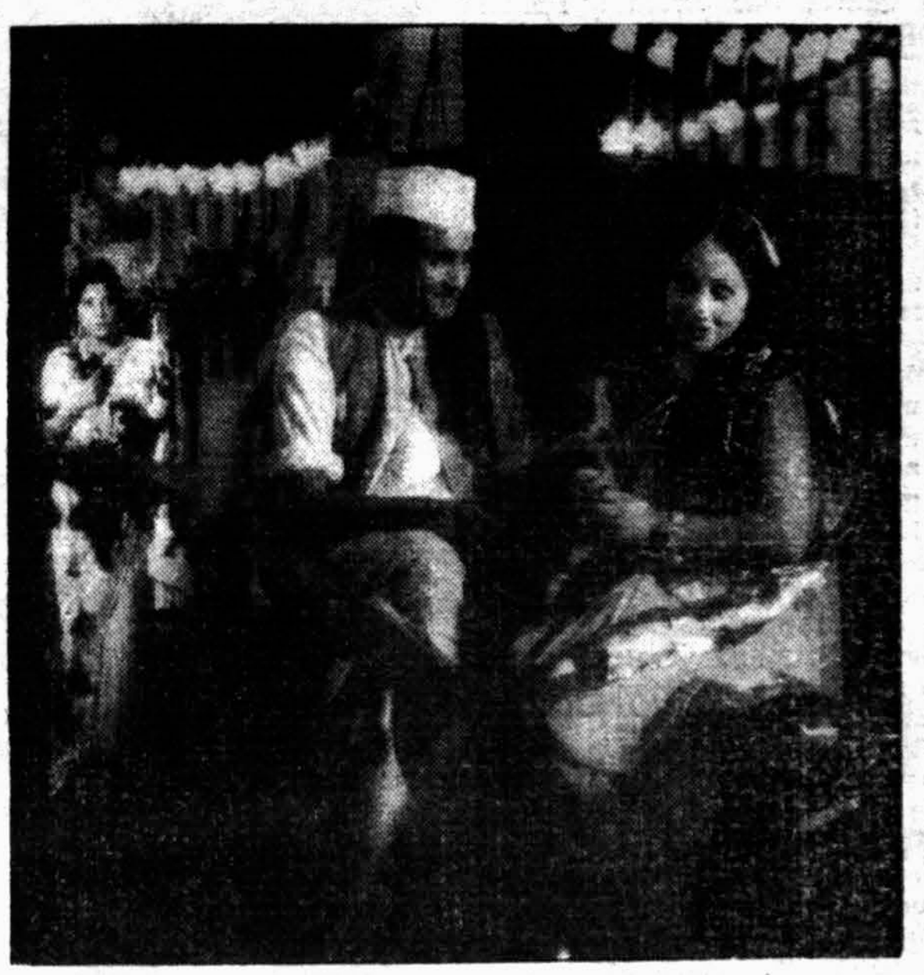
Ignoring all risks of personal danger, the director and the cameraman shot the scene of 'ferry-crossing' most effectively.

"Adhikar",—both the versions are awaiting release. This Film is sure to provide a big treat to all classes of the audience from many different angles. The problamatic side of the picture should appeal to all fans.

Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in 'Her Jungle Love' at Pathe.

Luis Trenker and Robert Douglas in 'Challenge' coming to Excelsior

Bibbo and Sankatha in a scene in 'Gramophone' Singer



Eladevi, Sulabhadevi and Ishwarlal in 'Cat' coming to West End.

A scene from Vishnu's 'Fas[illegible] Wife' showing at Lamington.

A scene from 'Yangrilla' showing at Super.

SHE WAS EXPELLED AS "FOREIGNER"

Kamaladevi's Rejoinder To Travancore Dewan

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya writes:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy in the course of his reply to Gandhiji's statement on Travancore has I am afraid tried to create certain misapprehension" which I feel must be removed. Although the prohibitory orders served on me did make a reference to my Socialist views, the District Magistrate of Travancore, who came down to the State frontier to serve the order on me, made it very clear that Travancore did not want "Foreigners" to enter the State. I strongly protested against this and we had over half an hour's discussion over it. He made no mention of my Socialist views, nor did the Magistrate of Quilon, who served a similar notice on me, while they did maintain that I was a "Foreigner."

When the Police Commissioner met me, he not only referred to me as a "Foreigner" but he tried to justify this attitude of the authorities. He also made it clear to me that "no prominent Congressman would be allowed to enter the State, no matter who he is or what the duration of his stay, since that was the policy of the State," to which I replied that it may be a Policy but it was not common sense.

It is not difficult to prove that the Dewan is not stating facts, when he says he was objecting me as a Socialist How then did he permit, several Socialists like Messrs. Damodaran, Shekharan, Krishna Pillai and others? When I raised this point with the Police Commissioner he gave me to understand that only prominent people were taken notice of, not the "smaller fry" who would only get importance through such attention!

The Youth League of Travancore is not a Communist Organisation.

SOCIALIST OBJECTIVE

Nor does the Socialist Party advocate violence. On the contrary it is one of the foremost organisations that is combating the very basis of violence, capitalist society. All private property is based on violence and a class-society is a perpetual state of war between two sections of society. The Socialist Party through its organ and organisation has thrown its full weight on the side of truth, against violence and war, and is to this end fighting vigorously against all forms of autocracy, whether it be brown or white.

WOES OF NEWSPAPERMEN IN TRAVANCORE

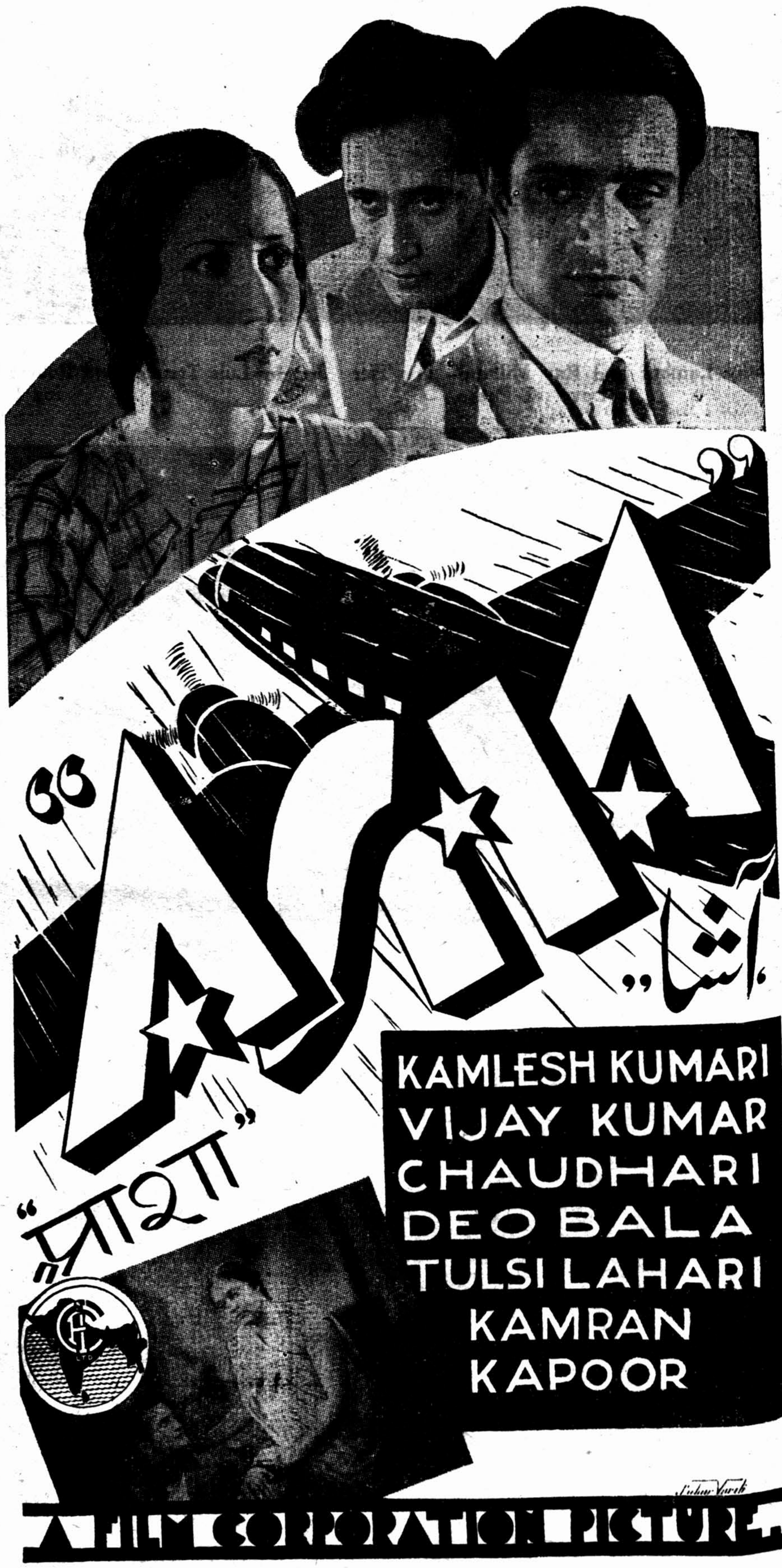
QUILON, Sept. 8.

The Government of Travancore have raised the attachment order passed on the "Manamohan Press" to-day, hardly before the eight constables and other officials sent to execute the order had finished making an inventory of the Press.

The order is a sequel to the Manager of the Press tendering an apology to the Government expressing his regret for publishing news of the conviction of the State Congress leaders, in contravention of the Government ban and for publishing a caricature of a dead body signifying the Travancore National Congress (rival to State Congress) which is under ban.

The Manager in his apology further undertook not to publish from his Press the prohibited journal, "Aryabharathi."—United Press.

AERONAUTICS ON INDIAN SCREEN!



Distributors for Bombay, C. P. & Madras:— RAMNIKLAL MOHAN LAL & CO., Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4.

RESTORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Telegram To Travancore Maharaja & Mahatma

QUILON, Sept. 8.

Telegrams have been dispatched by the S. N. D. P. Yogam and other Associations to Mahatma Gandhi, H. E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore praying for their intervention and urging that the relations between the State Government and the State Congress might be set right.

United Press.

Travancore Govt.'s Repressive Policy Condemned

A meeting of the Fort Keralyeea Sangh, Fort, was held on Sept. 7. The following resolution was passed:—

"This Meeting records its emphatic protest against the repressive measures of the Government of Travancore to suppress the legitimate activities of the State Congress towards the attainment of Responsible Government in the State.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
a. m
8-0 Records.
TRANSMISSION II
p. m.
1-0 Planning Food. 1-15 Music. 2-0 A Chorus. 2-5 Bombay Orchestra. 2-10 Shahajahan. 2-25 Jaltarang Solo. 2-30 Khan Sahib Ramzan Khan of Delhi. 3-0 For Children (Marathi).
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
5-30 J. L Ranade. 6-0 Rhythm from Reeds. 6-10 Garba Recital. 6-25 Lalita Gouri on the Violin. 6-30 Fun on the Firmament. 6-40 Garbas. 6-55 Sool Tal. 7-0 Musical Compositions. 7-20 Gamak in G Rags. 7-35 Shahajahan. 7-45m Two Voices. 7-50 Kaunsi on the Bansi. 7-55 A I R Flautist. 8-20 Parmatma ka Insaf. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 J. L. Ranade. 9-30 News. 9-45 Fortnight in Sport by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Ramzan Khan. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

61 metres (4,905 kc/s).
p. m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/c).
a. m.
7-0 Morning Notes. 7-10 Some Selected Ghazals. 7-35 Sarangi Solo. 7-50 Duets. 8-5 Light Music. 8-30 For Our Young Listeners.
noon
12-0 Political Symposium.
p. m.
1-0 Records (Foreign). 5-0 Poetical Symposium. 6-30 Ghazals. 7-15 Sarangi Solo. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Classical Music. 8-40 Light Music. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ballet-Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

p. m.
5-30 to 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-30 Bundu Khan on Sarangi: Siri rag. 6-45 Popular Songs. 7-5 Abdul Karim Khan. 7-30 Light Music. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Prem Geets. 10-0 Ghazals. 10-35 Sarangi Solo 10-55 News.

Calcutta—I Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s).
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
a. m.
8-30 Bhishmadev Chatterjee. 9-15 Manickmala. 9-30 Gocul Nag. 9-50 Manickmala. 10-5 Music Lessons. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-0 News 11-6 Morning Music.
noon
12-0 Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward.
p. m.
12-15 News Light Symphony Orchestra. 6-0 Ernest Lough: Baritone. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Romesh Ch. Thakur. 7-40 Suprova Ghose.
7-50 Romesh Ch. Thakur. 8-0 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 8-30 News, weather report (Bengali). 8-45 News. 9-0 Local news (Bengali) 9-5 Euprova Ghose. 9-20 Aerial Singers: Vocal Quartet. 9-45 In studio to-night.

Calcutta—II Programme

61.47 metres (4,880 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 Records. 7-20 to 10-30 Programme as in Calcutta I.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
a.m.
9-0 Records.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Karim Dad Khan. 6-5 Shamshad Begam. 6-30 Saiyan. 6-40 Karim Dad Khan. 7-5 Shamshad Begam. 7-30 Fateh Ali. 7-40 Karim Dad. 7-50 Sawan ka Jhoola. 8-0 Sanjukta ka Swayambar. Talk in Hindustani. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News, weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Galaxy of stars.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1086 kc/s)
5-6 Mushaira in Hindustani. 6-30 Classical music. 7-0 Violin recital: Marwa. 7-5 Hirabai. 7-30 For countryside. 8-0 Sanjukta-ka-Swayambar. Talk in Hidustani by Upendra Nath Ashk. 8-15 Sindhi Kafis. 8-45 Sitar recital: Kidra. 8-50 Hirabai. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental music. 10-5 Classical music 10-35 Hirabai

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 N. M. Joshi of Cawnpore. 6-50 Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 7-10 Mohammad Umar Khan. 7-25 Kumari Malti Sane. 7-45 Wait and see. Talk in Hindustani. 8-0 N. M. Joshi. 8-20 Mohammad Umar Khan. 8-30 Kumari Malti Sane. 8-50 Jameelabai. News, weather report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 9-55 N. M. Joshi. 10-20 Mohammad Umar. 10-30 Jameelabai.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,240 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati P. Sarojini Devi: Vocalist. 6-15 T. M. Krishnaswami Iyer: Vocalist. 6-45 In Memoriam. 7-30 Ramabhagavathar of Palghat: Vocalist. 9-15 News, weather report. 9-30 Seven days of sport. Talk by R. D. Denniston. 9-45 Puducottah Subramanya Iyer: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-40 T. N. Krishnaswamy Iyer: Vocalist. 6-45 to 8-45 Programme as in Madras I. 8-45 Shrimati Rajam and Vijaya Rao. 8-55 Recorded. 9-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Recital of Schubert Lieder. 9-52 Mischa Elman: Violin 10-0 Choral Recital

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.03 m. (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s) GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s)
p.m.
7-30 Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. 8-10 Pianoforte Recital. 8-30 Clothes and the Man: 2. 9-0 Alphas. 9-15 Weekly News letter and Sports Summary. 9-40 Religious Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

King Boris of Bulgaria who has expert knowledge of subject paid an informal visit to Brighton to inspect remarkable world collection of butterflies belonging to Brighton Corporation.

Viscount Samuel Warns Princes

Muirhead Explains Object Of His Visit To India

LONDON: September 10.

Lieut.-Col. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking at the Indian Eastern Newspaper Society Dinner, held at Grosvenor House, this evening, said that NO SOONER HAD HE REACHED INDIA OFFICE THAN HE BEGAN TO LOOK AT THE BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH TO PLACE THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED TO HIM. MODERN SCIENCE HAD DONE MUCH TO BRING US IN TOUCH WITH COUNTRIES DISTANTLY SEPARATED BUT, HOWEVER WELL SERVED IN THIS RESPECT, NOTHING COULD TAKE THE PLACE OF PERSONAL CONTACT AND PERCEPTION WHICH EVEN A FLEETING VISIT COULD PROVIDE.

The problems of India and Burma were so numerous and momentous and full of development that there, not unnaturally, would be a feeling that a visit to India and Burma by the Under-Secretary of State must have some special significance. He hastened to assure his hearers that this was not so He hoped to visit his old friends and obtain a physical background against which the Whitehall files would live more vividly.

Viscount Samuel said that any people which have risen above the primitive, would not continue indefinitely contented with Government by some alien race, but would require their own full participation in the Government of their own country.

The condition of the masses of people was of supreme importance and no question of military glory or pomp of Princes would justify any civilisation if the people were poverty-stricken, ignorant and oppressed. He remained convinced that a Central Government for all-India, based in some form on the whole people, was essential. He thought the Princes would be well advised to realise that the day of the old simple medieval autocracy was drawing to an end and that it was essential to liberalise their interests.

He saw no reason why he should not hope that the Princes would, of their own initiative, come forward with the announcement that they were prepared to adopt a liberalistic policy. If that was done, he was certain there would be a response from Congress and some prospect of reconciliation.—Reuter.

BHARATI'S SONGS IN TAMIL DRAMA

Subramania Bharathiyar lived and died for his motherland. He was a poet patriot of a high order, and his poetry and national songs were soul-stirring. Most of his poems have become classical.

Bharathi's day will be celebrated to-day all over Tamil Nad. In Bombay the Sri Ranjan Sabha amateurs will give a rendering of some of Bharathi's songs and tunes in their Tamil Drama "Chandravathanal" which will be staged to-day (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

PILOT Entertains The World!

In 97 countries the world over, people have chosen PILOT as the ideal receiver. Indeed, PILOT entertains homes of the whole world!

And, remember, with a PILOT Radio, the whole world will entertain you. For PILOT'S powerful circuits pick up short wave broadcasts from near and far.

There's a world of entertainment for you in these world-wide broadcasts.—Be sure that you receive your full share with a receiver made by PILOT, the pioneer of short-wave radio!

Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd.

The Oldest Radio Concern in India

129, Esplanade Post Box 459 — BOMBAY & CALCUTTA — 25, Chowringhee Post Box 8336

Saturday's Races At Poona

Maharaja's Choice's Smashing Performance In Indian Classic

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

Saturday's racing was quite interesting with the Indian Breeders' Stakes, the principal event on the programme. However, there were many surprising results and backers generally fared badly.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim, who trains his own horses, had a very successful afternoon. Great Star and Footslogger scored in his colours, Brace being the successful jockey in each instance. E. Britt figured prominently, winning the big event in Maharaja's Choice and steering the hitherto luckless Manifold to victory in the Newcastle Plate, Division II.

The Official Handicapper must have been surprised to see horses of his handicapping winning in ridiculously easy fashion and he will have to revise his opinion about certain horses whom he has obviously underrated.

NEW COURSE RECORD

Racegoers, who have been divided in their opinion about the relative merits of Maharaja's Choice and Advance have had their doubts set at rest. The pair met in the Indian Breeders Stakes, run over a mile and Mr. Osman Chotani's chestnut colt asserted his superiority over the Bhopal-owned colt in no uncertain manner. The brilliant son of Solo Bridge romped home an easy winner by five lengths, School for Scandal finishing a similar distance in front of Advance. Indeed it was only with difficulty that the Bhopal champion kept the minor placing ahead in front of Rose Marie. Last week Maharaja's Choice made a new course record for his class when doing nine furlongs in 1 minute 55 seconds. Yesterday he made new figures for the mile, cutting the distance in 1 minute 41 3|5 seconds. Don Greenhalgh has this stout-hearted galloper in splendid trim and will win races with him in Class II, unless I am very much mistaken.

FOOTSLOGGER GOES ON WINNING

Another record went by the board when Footslogger covered the mile and a half for the Autumn Plate in 2 minutes, 33 1|5 seconds. Mr. Nessim's smart four year-old, now at his best outstayed a number of useful rivals to win his third successive race. He was one of the best backed in the field and won as should all such good things. The place-getters were Lord Chancellor and Heritance, both at long-odds in the market almost as well-backed as Footslogger, The Pauper was not in the reckoning and would appear to have been upset by the fast pace set. Saxon Prince was another big disappointment but he is one to follow.

Splendidly consistent Sarason earned another winning distinction in the Paddock Plate which he won by a narrow margin from the speedy Karaway. Teller held the beaten others among whom was the well-favoured Chhatrasal. Obviously short of a gallop the Kolhapur horse must be seen to advantage when next saddled.

SILVERTOFF AGAIN

Mr. M. D. Patel's colours were to the fore in the Newcastle Plate, Division I, when Silvertoff conforming the form previously shown [illegible] from Pure Scotch, Toltec and several others. Field rode a vigorous finish and played an important part in the chestnut's success. Neither Garter Star nor Brelan, both considerably fancied were in the fighting.

Rising Sun proved a false favourite in the Newcastle Plate, Division II, won by the hitherto disappointing Manifold. Mr. Eve's five year old gelding, ridden by E. Britt and not the regular stable jockey, finished on stoutly to beat the new-comer Aldershot now the property of Mr. Manton. Rigoletta secured the minor placing and for a horse, thought to possess a good winning chance, Remarque performed disgracefully.

Mr. Sion Nessim's Great Star, obviously well fancied by his connections, won the Lawn Plate in ready fashion, accounting for White Flower, Walk Over and six others.

A penalty for a recent success did not prevent Prince Hilal from winning the Beyrut Plate. The long studying grey had the right assistance from Evans and he was never unduly exerted to win. Zoolum and Rio Rita were in the lesser placings.

FORLORN OUTSIDER

Improving on his recent form Mulzoom scored easily in the Hotgi Plate Division II to give Baba Khan, the South Indian jockey his first winning ride this season. Haria, a warm order in the market, had to rest content with second place and Shireen, a newcomer, was in the last remunerative berth.

Backers of the favourite in the Hotgi Plate Division I were lucky to collect. Well beaten by Saif al Nusser, Al Hujaz, the market choice was awarded the race, when an objection for crossing was sustained Making his first appearance in an Indian race-course Star of Kashmir shaped well in filling a minor placing. He should be seen to advantage before Backers who coupled Great Star and Manifold for the Daily Double received Rs. 457|8 each. The Daily Treble was correctly nominated and the investors who hit the right ones received Rs. 2,485|-.

THE HOTGI PLATE Division I
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners. after 31st October 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12lbs. Allowance —Ponies. 14 hands and under 4lbs.
To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys.
Mrs. B. M. Goculdas' AL HUJAZ 8-8 Rama Vithal .. 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 8-4 K. Sheriff 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz Zawri's STAR OF KASHMIR Thakat Singh 3
Mr. C. N. Permanand's MUN MOHAN 8-8 Naji Dawood .. 4
Won by 3 lengths, 3|4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 23-2|5secs.
Not Run:—Mutlag 8-11, Turkey 8-4 and Shah Jamal 8-8.
Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 31 and Rs. 294 for places.
Favouirte: Al Hujaz.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE HOTGI PLATE. Division II.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.
For Arabs in Class III, W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's MULZOOM 8-10 Baba Khan 1
Mr. Kay's HARIA 8-8 Meekings 2
Messrs. Rasul al Essa and Ismail Kadhim's SHIREEN Brace 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BON JOUR 9-1 E. Britt 4
Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length 3|4 lengths.
Time: 1min. 23-1|5secs.
Not Run:—Wardhat Saamarra and Aerial Mail.
Tote paid Rs. 435 for win, Rs. 47, Rs. 17 and Rs. 56 for places.
Favourite: Haria.
Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE LAWN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GREAT STAR 7-11 (cd. 7-12), Brace .. 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-4, Webster 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER 7-12, Simpson 3
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-11, B. McQuade 4
Won by 1|2 length, 1 length and short head.
Time: 1 min. 21-1|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.
All ran.
Favourite: Great Star.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500, and 10 per cent in addition of the advertised value of the Winning Stakes to the breeder of the Winner.
For Indian Horses three, four and five years old only. (i.e., Horses foaled in 1935, 1934 and 1933). 3 years old Colts to carry 7st. 5lbs. Fillies and Geldings, 7st. 2lbs. 4 years old Colts to carry 8st. 8lbs. Fillies and Geldings 7st 5lbs. 5 years old Horses to carry 9st. 1lb. Mares and Geldings, 8st 12lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March 1936, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5lbs. in addition to the above penalty. Allowance—Maidens 5 lbs.
Mr. Osman Choatni's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 9-6, E. Britt 1
Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 9-10, Whiteside 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE - 9-6, Evans 3
Mr. Gemini's ROSE MARIE 9-10, A. Clarke 4
Not Run:—Philopena 8-5.
Won by 5 lengths, 5 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min. 41 3.5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.
Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh Jnr.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 9-0, Evans 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-13, Simpson 2
The Raja of Akalkot's RIO RITA 7-9, Whiteside 3
Mr. T. A. Khan's TOHALLA 8-13, Harding 4
Not Run:—Lookman 7-13, Lellat Khalaf 7-9, Saif Antar 8-7.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min. 52 4|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 39, Rs. 50 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by A. L J. Talib.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.
Division II—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. Eve's MANIFOLD 7-9, E. Britt 1
Mr. Manton's ALDERSHOT 7-6, Simpson 2
Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA 9-0, Selby 3
Mr. J. E. Malone's DANCING COMET 8-12, F. Malone 4
Not Run:—Tel Asur 8-12.
Won by 1 length, 1 1|4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 13 3|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 110 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 47 and Rs. 41 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jeanings.

THE AUTUMN PLATE
Distance—About 1-1|2 Miles
Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,700; Third Rs. 800. A Handicap for all Horses.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGER 8-9, Brace 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's HERITANCE 8-0, J. Britt 2
Mr. G. Subbarow's LORD CHANCELLOR 8-7, Field .. 3
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' ROYAL TASK 7-12, Whiteside 4
Not run Cotys 10-4, Talk 9-11, Black Prince 7-4, Mademoiselle Eileen 7-0.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 4 length, short head.
Time:—2 mins. 33 1|5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 67 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON 8-8, Rook 1
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 7-12, Brace 2
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 9-0, Maxwell 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 8-0, E. Britt 4
Not Run:—Britebeard 8-10, Lucan 7-12, First Thyme 7-9, Far West 8-1.
Tote paid Rs. 110 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 22 and Rs. 36 for places.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. M. D. Petit's SILVERTOFF 8-3, Field 1
Mr. Eve's PURE SCOTCH 8-11, Harding 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 8-13, Marrs 3
Mr. A. C. Strelley's TORQUEMADA 7-10, Brace 4
Not Run:—Golden Beam 8-6, Jocund 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 64 and Rs. 33 for places.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 10.
At Toronto in the World's Sculling Championship, H. R. Pearce (Australia) retained the title beating E. Paddon (Australia) in a three miles contest.—Reuter.

B.P.C.C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

America Retains Davis Cup After Keen Struggle

By "LOOKER-ON"

It will not surprise anybody to hear that the United States of America has retained the Davis Cup. With Donald Budge, the World Champion, in their vanguard, it was a foregone conclusion. But the Australians put up a better fight than was expected —so much so that the issue was not decided until the last match was played. On the first day, Budge and Riggs won both the Singles matches for America at the expense of Bromwich, and Quist respectively. The former, however, played so well that he succeeded in wresting the third set from the American Ace and forced the next one to the twelfth game before he yielded.

The second day saw the Australian pair on top. They avenged their defeat at the hands of Budge and Mako in the American Doubles Championships in an overwhelming fashion. Although the Wimbledon Champions bagged the first set at love, they could not snatch away another from their opponents.

On the final day, Riggs was badly beaten by Bomwich who conceding the second set to the American, captured the next two at the cost of a couple of games only. It was then left to Budge to lead his country to victory by conquering Adrian Quist in the final tussle.

PROFESSIONAL STARS FOR INDIA.

Great credit is due to Bromwich for his gallant fight against his redoubtable opponents. There is no doubt that he will be a force to contend with in the coming years. His progress in the ensuing American Singles Championship will be watched with interest. Budge came in for a good deal of booing for his careless displays. It now seems certain that he will join the ranks of professionals very soon.

A message from Madras states that efforts are being made by the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram, President of the A.I.L.T.A to bring out a team of professionals at the end of next year. It is likely that Perry, Vines and Budge, three of the greatest 'pros', will make up the team. It will no doubt be a very expensive undertaking. But the Yuvaraja feels sure that tennis-enthusiasts in this country will not grudge paying the price for such a grand feast of tennis. I only hope that they will set a better example in court-manners that Tilden and Co., did in some parts of the country.

SQUABBLE IN CALCUTTA AGAIN

Calcutta, which has been notorious for her football squabbles in recent years has just dished out a fresh one. As usual the Mahomedan Sporting is at the bottom of it. Of late they have been pestering the I.F.A. with more and more demands. The Controlling body, realising the immense influence which the club commands with their community and even the Ministry, has meekly submitted to many of them. Still the Muslims are not satisfied. Some time ago they asked for a particular block in the stands for their members' use in a charity fatch. The C.F.C. told them that that block had been already taken up by another club and they offered another block in stead. But the Mahomedans would not have it. And they boycotted the match.

YOUNGER CUP FIASCO.

Last week they wanted the I.F.A. to stage the final match in the Younger Cup on the Mahomedan Ground. It is stated by the Secretary of the Mahomedan Sporting that somebody in authority had assured him that their request would not be acceded to. But contrary to this understanding, the match was fixed at the Mohun Bagan Ground. The maidan presented an amusing spectacle on the day of the match. The rival parties turned out on different fields—the Mahomedan Sporting on their own ground and the Rangers on the Mohun Bagan ground. The match being officially announced at the latter place, the referee awarded the match to the Rangers. On behalf of the I.F.A. it is stated that they were compelled to fix the match on a neutral ground, especially because it happened to be enclosed. Anybody with a grain of commonsense would admit that an enclosed ground with stands is a better place to stage a final match than an open field. But the Club authorities will not hear of it. They are talking of boycott again!

Now the question is whether the I.F.A. should allow themselves to be brow-beaten by a single club and beforced to do things according to its whims and caprices or govern in the best interests of the game and for all concerned. If they cannot dare to do so, they should leave the control to others who can. It is rumoured that some of the prominent clubs in Calcutta have become so disgusted with the weak-kneed policy of the Governing Body of the I.F.A. that they propose to start a League of their own.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MANAVADAR!

When the Manavadar State Hockey Team, which is now touring New Zealand, suffered a defeat at the hands of the Auckland Province by five goals to four, keen disappointment was felt in this country. Because it was the first defeat which an Indian team has acknowledged in that country. The manager of the team, Swami Jagannath, informed the world later on that the tourists lost the match on account of the atrocious condition of the ground. He went further to add that they would refuse to play again under similar conditions. It is however gratifying to learn that Manavadar has won the final "Test" match by three goals to one. Now that they have triumphed in all the "Tests" and the other matches. One accidental defeat can have very little bearing on the all-round success of the tour. I offer my sincere congratulations to the tourists.

I. F. A. TEAM IN AUSTRALIA

The I. F. A. Soccer team who are now touring Australia, began their career in a grand style. In their first match against South Australia at Adelaide they conquered the home team by six goals to one. Lumsden claimed four of them. Eight of the players played without boots which helped them to over run their opponents with ease. But in the second match at Melbourne they were defeated by Victoria by four goals to two. The ground was too hard and rough for the bare-footed players, several of whom had injured toes before half-time was called.

The third match against New South Wales, played at Sydney, turned out to be a thrilling one. In the first half each side scored thrice. But in the second molety the home team got the better of their opponents and registered three more goals. The Indians could add only one more. Rahim scored all the four goals for the tourists. It is stated that K. Borad, the diminutive left-winger of the tourists, have become very popular with the crowds in Australia who have nicknamed him "Micky Mouse." The tourists have made an excellent impression by their superb ball control and positional play. It is hoped that they will have better luck with the results in future

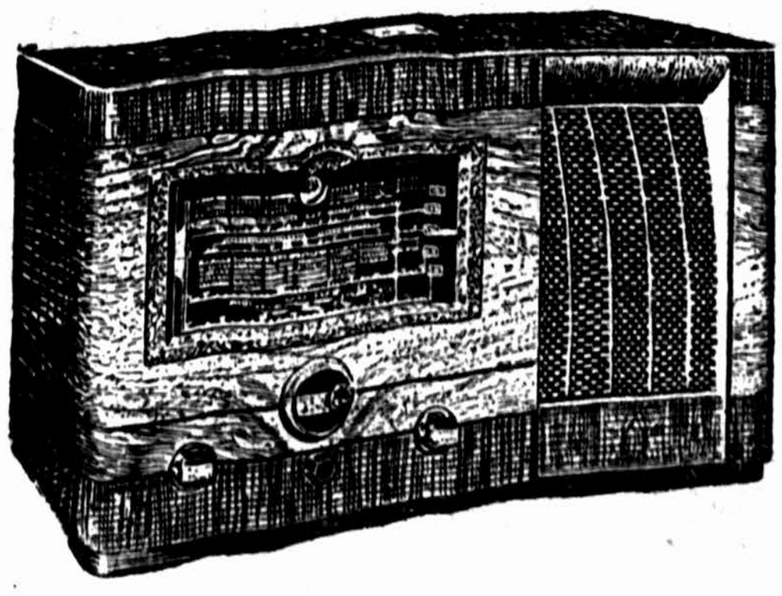
AUSTRALIAN PARTY TO VISIT ANTARCTIC

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.—A proposed expedition to Wilkes Land, in the Antarctic, which was formally annexed by Australia in 1933, will shortly be considered by the Commonwealth Government. Mr John Rymill would lead this expedition which, it is thought, might nvestigate the mineral resources of Wilkes Land.

Italian newspaper statement that Jewish middlemen at Convent garden were boycotting Italian fruit is denied. Catalogues of sales for the past week show that sales are continuing in normal manner.

PRE-RELEASED

From Radiolympia



Here is the Finest Radio Value for money —a six-valve four wave band superhet for A. C. mains at Rs. 325/- and H. M. V.! Housed in a walnut finished cabinet of striking but dignified design, this LATEST ADDITION to the famous "His Master's Voice" range offers world-wide entertainment and magnificent quality of reproduction at a price that is within the reach of all. It will receive all the Indian Short-wave Stations.

Although intended for use on A. C. mains, it can be operated perfectly on D. C. mains by using a Converter. A special low price is given if this is bought with the set.

SIX-VALVE ALL-WAVE SUPERHET RECEIVER MODEL 656.
Price Rs. 325/- (at Ports).

SEND FOR THE COLOUR LEAFLET

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

THE GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD. Head Office: DUM DUM.
Branches: BOMBAY, DELHI & BANGALORE.

PICKETING LEADS TO 5 ARREST.

Agitation Against Exhibition Of "The Drum"

About a thousand persons had assembled in the fort area to watch the picketing going on at the Excelsior Cinema against "The Drum" which is being exhibited at that theatre.

The picketers were deputed on every entrance of the theatre. They were cheered by the public.

The picketing started exactly at 3-30 p.m. just before the first show began. Some Hindu, Parsi and Muslim families and individuals who had come to see the film were influenced by the picketers and did not enter the theatre.

At about 6-0 p.m. the police arrested Mr. Ibrahim Kolhapuri, a picketer, who submitted to the arrest quietly. As the time passed people from all parts of the city were pouring in to see the picketing. At about 9-0 p.m. there were about a thousand of them collected at the theatre and around.

At about 10 p.m. the police arrested Messrs. Aziz M. H. Lalljee, Bhagwandas and Mohamed Amin Azad, who were picketing the front gate of the theatre and had laid themselves down before the gate. This was followed by shouts of "Boycott the Drum", "Down with the Censor Board." and similar other slogans. The arrested persons were garlanded by the public. Soon after Messrs. Bader and Shams, who had occupied the place of the arrested persons, were also arrested by the police. A number of sergeants and constables armed with lathis and armed police were kept in readiness to meet the situation. The Deputy Commissioner, together with Superintendent Bull, watched the situation.

At 10-30 a procession to Azad Maidan where they were addressed by Mohamed Yusuf, S. M. Ibrahim, and Yousuf Moledina who congratulated the arrested persons and appealed to the public to keep the movement alive until the screen of "The Drum" was discontinued or banned by the authorities.

An interesting situation arose, when a section of the picketers proceeded to the Anjuman-I-Islam, where a "Mushaira", a poets' gathering was going on and demanded that a resolution be passed about the arrested persons. They were told they could do so at the end of the meeting. They then dispersed shouting slogans.

A meeting of the Primary Education Sub-Committee appointed by the Bihar Government will be held at Delhi on September 12 under the presidency of Prof. K. T. Shah. Babu Rajendra Prasad will attend the meeting.

AUSTRALIANS ALL OUT FOR 306

Match Against Leveson-Gower's XI At Scarborough

LONDON, Sept. 10.

At Scarborough, the weather was fine and the wicket good. Australians won the toss against the Leveson-Gower's eleven and elected to bat.

TEAMS

AUSTRALIANS:—McCabe, Badcock, Barnes, Barnett, Brown, Fingleton, Fleetwood-Smith, McCormick, Ward, O'Reilly and Waite.

LEVESON-GOWER'S XI:—Wyatt (Captain), Gibb, Farnes, Sutcliffe, Verity, Leyland, Bowes, Hutton, Hardstaff, Barnett and Nichols.

Australians were all out for 306 and Leveson-Gowers had made 31 for no loss at close.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Fingleton c Farnes b Nichols	17
Brown l.b.w. b Nichols	29
Badcock c Gibb b Nichols ..	12
McCabe c Wyatt b Nichols ..	58
Barnes c and b Nichols ..	90
Barnett c and b Farnes	14
White c Hardstaff b Farnes ..	77
O'Reilly c Verity b Farnes ..	0
Ward c Bowes b Verity	3
Fleetwood-Smith b Nichols ..	1
McCormick (not out) ..	0
Extras	5
Total	306

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Farnes 3 for 75.
Nichols 6 for 103.
Verity 1 for 43.

LEVESON-GOWERS XI (1st Innings)

Sutcliff batting	15
Hutton batting	15
Extras	1
Total (for no loss at close)	31

EXCISE POLICE ARREST SIX PERSONS.

The Excise Police arrested six persons, who are alleged to be importing liquor from the Suburbs into the City, during the course of Saturday.

Side view of Mount Mary's shrine on the crest of the picturesque Bandra Hill.

To-day's Festival At Bandra

(From A Correspondent)

From to-day Bandra will celebrate the annual festival of Nossa Senhora de Monte or the Feast of the Lady of the Mount, now well-known throughout Bombay and Suburbs as the Bandra Feast.

The increase in pilgrims year by year from the time the first festival was celebrated in 1761, has been by thousands and this year a larger number is expected.

The people of Bandra are proud of possessing a shrine, which is one of the most beautiful in India, standing on the crest of a picturesque hill. This shrine with its statue of the Heavenly Queen draws hundreds of thousands of pilgrims of all caste and creed who believe in the miraculous powers of the statue.

To-day is a gala day for Bandra. From the early morning hoots of motor horns and heavy footsteps of devout pilgrims will remind the slumbers of the vicinity that their long planned day of devotion and merry-making has at last dawned.

The statue is of a great historical interest. According to legends, in the year 1738 the statue was thrown by the Marathas into the sea, but was later on found by some fishermen and restored to its present place. This miraculous finding of the image stirred the religious sentiment of the Christians of Bandra and ever since the year 1761 a regular feast has been celebrated.

THE FAIR

From to-day for eight days is held a fair that is one of the biggest Catholic Fair held in Western India. The fair is a typical Indian Mela where the young and old and the rich and poor find amusements in plenty. Toy shops are lined up on both sides of the long flight of steps selling every possible toy available in the markets.

The feast is really a season of new suits and dazzling frocks, of dining and wining and dancing, besides its solemn devotion.

During the week the Chapel will be visited by over a hundred thousand people, including pilgrims from all over India, especially from Madras who come to fulfil vows for favours received. All join in the vesper hymn, so full of meaning, "Ave Maria."

FIRST AGENT OF GOVT. OF INDIA IN BURMA

Mr. C. A. Henderson's Appointment

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

It is understood that Mr. C. A. Henderson, First Member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed as the First Agent of the Government of India in Burma. This cancels the appointment of Mr. W. R. S. Sathianadhan as the Agent in Burma announced earlier.—A.P.

Jain Philanthropy

Handsome Donations To Girl's School

A Jain Girls' High School has been started in Bombay with the handsome donations of some of the leading members of the community. Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal has donated Rs. 60,000 to the Bombay and Mangrol Jain Sabha. Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Shah has contributed Rs. 15,000 for imparting religious education among women. Mr. Kantilal Bakordas has paid Rs. 6,001 for Jiwandas Bakordas Library. Mr. Ratilal Wadilal Shah has donated Rs. 1,001 towards the school building fund.

Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Shah

Mr. Kantilal Bakordas

Mr. Ratilal Wadilal Shah.

Ministers Walk Out In Protest

Sensation At Karachi Police Parade

KARACHI: September 10.

A mild sensation was caused at the Annual Police Sports, attended by His Excellency the Governor when the Ministers found that they were relegated to the second row seats, while the Premier sat in a back seat.

Messrs. Nicholdas and Pir Elahi Bux, Ministers, walked out and withdrew from the function immediately.

This caused a flutter amongst the spectators. The front row was occupied by the Provincial Service men.—A. P.

THE SIND TANGLE

Parliament Committee's Solution

The following statement has been issued by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. A summary of the statement was published in yesday's issue of "The Chronicle."

"The question of revision of the settlement of the Sakkar Barrage area was raised in Sind last year. Then an increase in the assessment was proposed by Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah, who was then the Prime Minister. The Sindh Assembly expressed itself against it and the Ministry postponed consideration of the question for one year.

CONGRESS STAND

It was with the help of the vote of the Congress Party that Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah's Ministry was defeated. Then the question of forming a new Ministry arose; it was clear that without the support of the Congress Party a new Ministry could not command a majority in the Assembly and could not function. The Congress Party was therefore, approached by the United Party and the Hindu Independent Party to indicate its attitude. The Congress Party considered the first Ministry to be reactionary and otherwise unpopular and was prepared to lend its support to new Ministry and watch its work for a reasonable period, if the latter promised generally to carry out Congress programme.

With this conditional support promised, a new Ministry was formed. It functioned for some months and some of its acts were popular and much appreciated.

MINISTRY'S TACTICS

In the meantime the Ministry began to tackle the question of the revision of the settlement of the Barrage area without taking into confidence either the United Party, to which the Prime Minister and one of his colleagues belonged, or the Congress Party, on whose support life of the Ministry depended. It was learnt that the Government was introducing a new system of assessment known as the sliding scale system. The Congress Party appealed to the Government to place their tentative proposals before the Khatedars and members of the Assembly before passing their final orders.

Ministerial parties requested the Government to postpone their orders for twelve months. The Ministers promised their parties to do so before passing final orders but acted quite to the contrary and issued orders.

The Government orders created public resentment.

The Congress Party in the Assembly considered the passing of such orders, without consulting the Assembly and the Party as highly objectionable and passed a resolution on 16th and 25th July to the effect that on account of the behaviour of the Ministry it would withdraw its support, which had been conditionally promised to the Ministry and join in a "no confidence" motion, provided no other Party was prepared to form a Ministry. The operation of the assessment order was not postponed for a year.

The United Party demanded resignation of their offices by the Prime Minister and his colleagues. Instead of resigning from their offices resigned their membership of their Party. Split in the Party followed.

This led to further agitation in the Province against the Ministry.

ASSESSMENT PROBLEM

It is necessary at this stage to explain that the proposals for revision involved these questions. One proposal related to the enhancement of revenue payable. It was proposed that the assessment should be made on the basis of a sliding scale according to rise and fall in prices of cotton, which is the principal crop grown in the area, subject to a certain minimum and maximum. The assessment was not be less than what it was at present and it was to be enhanced only if the price of cotton rose to a certain pitch and in no case was it to exceed a certain figure whatever the price of cotton.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL

Another proposal related to what is known as the regrouping of areas. At the time of first assessment for five years lands had been grouped into three classes according to their quality and facility of irrigation and marketing etc. Revenue payable varied according to the group to which particular areas belonged. The proposal was to alter the grouping by transferring lands from one class to another, thus involving higher assessment on lands transferred to a higher group.

A third proposal related to assessment of land where certain other crops than cotton are grown.

It is understood that this last was not as important as the first two proposals already mentioned. After the Congress Party had expressed its intention to withdraw its support, it was approached through Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta to reconsider the position. The Party insisted that it could not lend its support unless the Ministry announced postponement of operation of the orders regarding revision for one year within which time the whole question should be threshed out and the opinion of Assembly should be ascertained.

MINISTRY'S ATTITUDE

The Ministry was not prepared to postpone the operation of the entire order but expressed its readiness to postpone introduction of sliding scale for a year and insisted on regrouping being carried out without delay. It was also prepared to grant certain rebates in regard to lands other than cotton growing lands, which were to be reassessed. The Congress Party was asked to consider this proposal and to continue its support to the Ministry. The matter was discussed between the Ministry on the one hand and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Choithram Gidwani, on behalf of Congress Party, on the other. Mr. Mehta also participated in the discussions. Messrs Jairamdas Daulatram and Choithram Gidwani were prepared to accept the proposal but sanction by the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee was insisted upon by the Governor.

S. O. S. FROM SIND

Public resentment against the Government orders was growing in the Province and telegrams and letters were received by the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee from members of the United Party and others. Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, invited Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to visit Sind, which they did. Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. was requested by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to come to Sind and join them. They discussed the whole matter with the members of the Congress Party, with the Ministry and with other members of the Sind Assembly.

They also tried to explore all avenues of approach to a solution of the problem and certain tentative proposals emerged as a result of these discussions. Members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee who visited Sind, felt that the matter was so important that they should consult the Committee as a whole, as also the President of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and promised to tender advice to the Congress Party, after such consultation. They accordingly came to Wardha with Dr. Choithram Gidwani. Mahatma Gandhi gave advice and left the matter to be decided by the Committee.

Extend Work Of Social Service In India

Jawahar On Problem Of Jobless Graduates

INDIRA IN HOSPITAL—VIJAYALAXMI X'RAYED—PT. NEHRU TO LEAVE FOR GENEVA ON TUESDAY

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Commenting on the observations in the High Commissioner's report on the work of the Education Department in London that the Indian graduates in the British Universities have little prospect of suitable employment and Government feels that it can offer no solution to the problem Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said:

HOW TO SOLVE IT

"If the problem is to be tackled in a satisfactory way, then it is necessary that advantage be taken of the need for complete and widespread social reorganisation of Indian life. Difficulties are facing those who wish to attempt efficient reorganisation of social services.

LIMITATIONS ON CONGRESS

Congress is doing valuable work in this field but it is limited by the British Government, which is keeping its stranglehold on the administration of the country.

INDIA'S CRYING NEED.

"India is crying out for schemes that make life more reasonable. Sanitation and general public health schemes are a dire necessity and it is by putting such schemes into practice that the unemployment problem of graduates can satisfactorily attacked."

INDIRA IN HOSPITAL

There is good news about Miss Indira Nehru, who yesterday entered a private ward in the Brentford Hospital. Dr. Pratul Bhandari, who is in charge of the patient, tells me that Miss Indira's pleurisy has completely cleared up and after complete rest for two or three weeks she will be all right.

Dr. Bhandari is also attending on Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Sister of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, was X'rayed yesterday. This morning Mrs. Vijayalaxmi did not feel very well but the doctor visited her later in the day, after which I was told that she is feeling much better. There is no cause for anxiety.

Pt. Jawaharlal is leaving for Geneva probably on Tuesday.

STRIKE SITUATION

Committee Formed To Lead Bradbury Mill Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike situation in the Bradbury Mills is going worse every day.

The strikers in their general meeting formed a Strike Committee consisting of 15 members who will shoulder the responsibility of conducting the strike peacefully to victory.

Workers of other mills are also extending helping hand towards the Bradbury Mill strikers. Workers of the Standard Mill are reported to have offered the strikers both financial and moral support. Yesterday evening a large number of workers attended a meeting at the Jacob Circle where labour leaders explained the cause of the Bradbury Mill strike. They emphasised that unless workers unite and put forward their legitimate demands through a united organisation there was little hope of owners, acceding to the demands.

After the leaders had addressed the meeting the audience marched in a procession to Nagu Sayajivadi, where another meeting was proceeding under the presidency of Mr. Bhise. The meeting greeted the processionists with shouts of anti-Imperialist slogans.

Mrs. Dange called on the workers to remain firm.

Messrs. Saheed, Joglekar and Patkar also spoke.

CASUALTIES DUE TO SNIPING

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Press communique:—The First Infantry Brigade which is encamped at Razani was heavily sniped by hostile gangs on the night of 8/9th September. Subject to confirmation, four Indian other ranks were wounded, of whom two have since died of their wounds, and 11 mules were wounded. On the morning of September 9, the Brigade searched the country north of Razani, but no hostiles were seen.

On September 9, the Razmak Brigade moved from Razmak to Ladha, and in the course of its *march met with considerable sniping in the vicinity of Maraf Naraf. Subject to confirmation, eight Indian other ranks were wounded.*—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON SEVEN POINTS DOWN

Gold Firm: Silver Steady

CROSS RATE DECLINES FURTHER

BOMBAY, September 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was moderately cheerful but the lack of fresh developments caused the hesitancy among buyers with the result that the prices declined.

BULLION.

London gold was higher at £7-4-4 1|2 small general buying caused some improvement in silver.

In the local silver market, general enquiry was lacking following discouraging foreign cables.

Traders showed hesitancy in gold owing to uncertainty of dollar but later prices improved on better support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Sept 10

Previous closing	7.96
To-day's opening	7.97
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	7.89
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Sept 10

Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.54
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.59
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939 ..... Rs. 154

N Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 10

The New York cotton market opened with October quoted at 7.97 i.e. one point higher than the previous closing. Prices improved a little on scattered purchases but again the market came under selling pressure from outside sources. Prices gradually receded with October closing at 7.89, seven points lower.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept 10

The trading in Broach began at Rs. 155, but subsequently declined to Rs. 153-14. New York advices were weak. Broach closed at Rs. 154-4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 10

The London Stock Exchange remain closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.06/8.06) 7.98/7.97
December (8.10/8.09) 8.00/8.00
January (8.07/8.07) 7.96/7.96

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 10

American October (4.54) 4.59
American January (4.62) 4.67
Egyptian November (6.57) 6.69
Egyptian January (6.83) 6.93

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept 10

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop September October (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 5/16 paid and sellers
Dundee September (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning September (£21) £21

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay September October (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta September (£11 7/8 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 10

U S Co... New Stock (dol 58 5/8) dol 57 7/8
General Motors (dol 47 1/2) dol 46 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/8) dol 33
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

	New York, Sept 10
Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.81 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.81 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Sept 10
Previous closing	4.81.93
To-day's opening	4.81.93
To-day's closing	4.81.15

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Sept 10
Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.31
To-day's closing	178.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.81.93 and then fell to 4.81.56 on further pressure.

Franc opened at 178.31 and remained very steady with no important fluctuations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 27/32) 1-5 7/8
Paris on Bombay (13.283) 13.300
New York on Bombay (36.00) 35.93
Berlin on Bombay (89 5/8) 89 5/8
London on Milan (91.72) 91.45
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-4-1) £7-4-4 1/2
Silver (19 1/4d.) 19 3/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Sept 10

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Small general buying Offerings small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Sept 10
Spot	(19 1/4d.) 19 3/8d+1/8
Forward	(19d) 19 1/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-4-1) £7-4-4 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Sept 10		
Silver ready	50	11	0
Silver Bhadarva	50	9	0
Silver Asho	50	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	7	0
Gold Bhadarva	36	7	3
Gold Asho	36	7	6
Sovereign	23	11	3

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-12 at 2 p.m.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

European Tension Tells On Loanable Capital

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 10

Money Market: The current events were latterly portrayed in Lombard Street. The amount of loanable capital suffered severe depletion, owing to large scale conversion of sterling balances into gold as a result of European political tension. Consequently in the absence of competition the Government had to pay average rate of nearly five-eighths per cent for weekly treasury borrowings.

Commodities: Wheat was firm on short covering induced by the international situation.

Wall Street closed easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Strong: Indian Irons Firm

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

In the share market to-day jutes ruled very strong and a large and extensive business was put through.

Coals ruled more or less unchanged.

Teas were dull.

The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature with the exception of its chief speculative leader, Indian Iron and Steel, which, after opening slightly easier firmed up towards the close.

Government Securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent. Paper 98/9.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 116.

Cotton:—Basanti 7/12.

Coals:—Aldih 4/14; Bhalgora 5; Burrakur pref 135; Quitable 36/9; Jainty Central 1/15; Parasea 1/4; Ranegunge 33/10.

Jutes:—Albion 204; Anglo-India 317; pref 150; Auckland 177; small lot; Bally 171; Barnagore 137; Belvedere pref 148; Birla 15/8; Champdany 149; Cheviot 160; Clive 23/4; (six per cent. pref) 121; Empire 24/4 x div. Fort Gloster 475; Fort William 220 small lot; Gourepore 549; Howrah 50/4; Hukumchand 7; India 280/8; Kamarhatty 475; Kanknarah 365; Lansdowne 157; Lothian 201/8; Lothian pref 133; National 22; New Central 263; Nudea 40; Orient 158; Presidency 3/11; Reliance 63.

Miscellaneous:—Consolidated Tin 5/11; Indian Copper 2/5; Tavoy Tin 1/7; Dalmia Cement ord. 9/10; U. P. Electric 168; Indian Iron and Steel 33/8; Marshalls 1/15; National Iron and Steel 4/4; Steel Corporation pref 91; small lot; Hukumchand Steel ord. 8/3; B. I. Corporation ord. 3/5; Rohtas Industries 24/4; Rohtas Industries pref. 131; Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" 940 small lot.

Teas:—Kurseong and Darjeeling 17/4. —A. P.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

London, Sept 10

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 58 3/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 10

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 58 1/4 and December 57. The market was moderately active on scattered support, but European uncertainties continue to check operations

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

	Bombay, Sept 10		
Wheat September	3	13	9
Wheat January	4	0	3
Wheat May	3	2	3
Linseed September	3	0	6
Linseed May	4	10	0

HUGE TOLL OF BURMA RIOTS

Casualties Total 1,086 Including 160 Killed

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

One hundred and five people were killed by rioters and 818 injured, while 55 were killed by the Armed Forces and 108 injured, according to an official Communique issued by the Burma Government to-day.

The figures for Rangoon only are killed by rioters 82, injured 432. By Armed Forces killed seven and injured 16.

CASUALTIES BY RACES

The distribution of casualties by races for districts is not yet available but for Rangoon it is as follows:—Killed by rioters: Burmese 8, Hindus 8 and Mohammedans 66. Injured by rioters: Burmese 105, Hindus 98, Mohammedans 220, Anglo-Indians 5, Europeans 2, Chinese 1 and Indian Christian 1. Killed by Armed Forces: Burmese 4 and Indians 3. Injured by Armed Forces: Burmese 7, Indians 7 and Chinese 2.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL

According to the latest reports 1,582 persons have been sent up for trial in the Districts (other than Rangoon town and district) for offences connected with the riots and 446 hitherto in Rangoon.

The Government have appointed a staff to enquire into the Indian refugee problem in Rangoon and decided to meet half the cost of repatriating a limited number of destitute Indian refugees believed to be in Rangoon.

Arrangements are being made for some 2,500 of these refugees to sail to-day—A P.

KHARE'S REPLY TO SUBHAS

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

Dr. Khare in the course of a Press statement to-day endeavours to meet certain points raised by Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, in his speeches at Wardha and Nagpur on the present political situation, and the recent Khare affair. He says: "Mr. Bose, who is prepared to carry on an internecine fight within the Congress on the issue of Federation, accuses me of revolt when so far I have done nothing against the Congress, although the Working Committee passed a resolution against me, damning me in the eyes of the world as politically an untrustworthy man."

POSER FOR SUBHAS

Alluding to Mr. Bose's reference to the instances of Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Anthony Eden, who, though they had to get out of the British Cabinet, kept quiet, Dr. Khare asks Mr. Bose if their Party or their leaders had ever publicly passed a resolution accusing them of indiscipline. Dr. Khare continuing says: "Loyalty to Congress does not mean worshipping the idols of the Congress Working Committee," and adds that he shall be content to remain true to Congress ideals and principles.—A. P.

VILIFYING GANDHIJI

The following resolution was passed on the 8th inst. by the representatives of the film industry:—

That this meeting of producers, distributors and exhibitors of the City of Bombay strongly disapproves the attitude of certain journals in vilifying Mahatma Gandhi in the last few weeks and recommends that such journals should not be patronised by the film industry.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but unfavourable European advices influenced buying and the market opened at Rs. 154/8 and advanced to Rs. 154/12. Later on there was some realising and prices eased off to Rs. 154/2. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was reported 2 points up. The local market was very steady and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	155	0	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J	138	8	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	116	12	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.32—z.
October	6.60—u.
November	6.60—u.
January	6.85—1.
March	6.93—1.
May	6.94—1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.05—u.
October	5.94—z.
November	5.92—z.
January	5.89—2.
March	5.90—2.
May	5.91—2.
July	5.93—2.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th Sept	494
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	10,725
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,497
Increase	8,228

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 115 Dec. 122 Jan. 131 March 139 May 145 July 146 at Cross Rate 4.82.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M . 1939 153/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.67 Rs 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 153/8—New York May 1939 4.67 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 10.

November	50.50
December	50.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 10.

September	198.00—150
December	50.70
January	198.30—90
March	199.40—20

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-4-1 London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 178.31 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.82. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 1/4d. There was little general selling for spot and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver closed 10 points down. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8 7/16. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly improved demand for gold and silver. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	36	7	9
Bhadarwa	36	8	0
Ashwin delivery	36	8	6
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	7	0
SILVER			
Ready	50	11	0
Bhadarwa	50	10	0
Ashwin delivery	50	8	0
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	15	0

New York Silver

New York, Sept. 9.

Spot 42 3/4 cents

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 9.

September	41.90—10
December	40.50

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 9.

Copper	£41	8	9
Lead	£15	7	6
Spelter	£13	15	0
Tin	£192	10	0

Pay in Sept.—12 Pay out Sept.—14

Better Tone In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Cement And Sugar Shares Improve

BOMBAY: September 10.

As a result of unfavourable turn in European political situation, yesterday the Wall-Street Market ruled easy and U. S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dollars 1-3/8 and Anaconda Coppers declined dollar one.

The local Market opened quiet, but under rumours of war-like preparations, prices advanced on speculative buying. Later on there was scattered realising, but the tone of the market was steady.

To-day there was increased activity in Steel shares. Tata Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,420 and declined to Rs. 1,407-8. At this level there was active Professional buying and prices advanced to Rs. 1,447-8 when realising appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 1,435.

Cotton Mill shares were steady, but the turnover was restricted. There was scattered buying and realising.

Associated Cements ruled steady to-day with increased short covering. Bellapurs are also hardening.

The market is inclined to await German-Czech developments. The market will remain closed on Monday, the 12th inst. being "Vaian Day."

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

100	Ahmd. Advance	392	8
250	BOM. DYING	904	0
100	CENTURY	294	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	259	8
100	COLABA	159	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6	
100	Finlay	125	0
100	GOKAK	164	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	61	12
100	Khatau	127	8
100	KOHINOOR	280	8
250	Laxmi	485	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	142	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	240	0
100	Oosmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,850	XD
50	SIMPLEX	89	8
100	SWADESHI	225	0
100	Swan	107	0
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1,000	Western	875	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	112	0
25-50	Central	30	4
500	Imperial	1,855	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	381	14
50-100	India	142	8
100	Reserve Bank	116	12
5	Union	8 9	0
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	103	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	8
20	Mercantile	57	0
15-70	New India	39	14
200	Oriental	4,510	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	0
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah. Old	132	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450	0
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM.	116	8
100	Bombay Suburban	140	0
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	8
1,000	TATA POWER	1387	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	938	12
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	742	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	6	2
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33	6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,440	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	298	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	215	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	190	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bombay Dyeing (901) 904 905 897 905 904
Century (293/8) 292 295 293 295 294/8
Central India (258) 258 261 259 260 259/8
Kohinoor (280) 281 280/8
New Great (239) 238 242 240
Simplex (88) 89 90 89 1/2
Swadeshi (223) 222 224 225
Associated Cement (103/8) 103/8 104/8 105/8 107 107/8 107
Andhra (1452/8) 1452 1450
Tata Hydro (153/8) 153 153/8
Tata Power (1372/8) 1375 1380 1377 1380 1385
Tram. Ord. (116/8) 116 116/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1425) 1420 1410 1425 1437 1447 1435 1440 1432 1440
T. Steel Ord. (295) 295 296 299 297 298
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/4) 162/4
Bellapur (186) 186 188 190 191 190/8
B. Steam (220/8) 220/8 221
B. Burma (521) 519 520 525 527 531 530

200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	221	0
125	B. BURMA	530	0
50	Burma Conty.	175	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-5-6	
50	TELEPHONE	85	0
100	I. BLEACHING	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	42	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	430	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390	0
100	Port Canning	69	0
30	Premier Con.	68	8
15	Scindia	20	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	33	12
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	p.c. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	69	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	105	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1600	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	53	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 9.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	46/3

London Sugar

London Sept. 9.

December 5s. 5 1/2d

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 10.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/6
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/3
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/3
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	111
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/10 and closed at 98/12.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 10.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Nov. 1/6 1/32 Dec-March.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 280
Bank's buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,314
Bank's buying T T 1,342

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.82.00 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 10th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/16 10th inst.
Java/London 8.91 10th inst.
London/Paris 178.31 9th inst.
London/Belgium 28.62 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.30 3/4 9th inst.
London/Berlin 12.03 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 9th inst.
London/New York 4.81.93 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.92 9th inst.
London/Italy 91.65 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-4-1 1/2 8th inst.
Gold £7-4-1 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 9th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Sept 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. October 101 December 101 February 101

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. October 110 December 111 February 112

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. October 150 December 151 February 152

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 10

Wheat	9,938 cwts
Linseed	54,367 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	20 cwts
Gingellyseed	117 cwts
Groundnuts	9,301 cwts
Castorseed	598 cwts
Rice	17,003 cwts
Myrabollams	2,378 cwts
Cottonseed	1,553 cwts
Gram	560 cwts
Joowar	146 cwts
Maize	36 cwts
Barley	183 cwts
Bajree	565 cwts
Indian sugar	1,536 cwts

The Hindustan Scout Association Is Born

WELCOME NATIONALISATION

The 1st of September is a memorable day in the history of the Indian Scout world. On this memorable day the Hindustan Scout Association was born to be the loving mother of all true sons and daughters of our Motherland who seek to serve her with love and devotion. The day for us is a day of thanksgiving. Though our success may not be complete, our adversaries must agree that after more than two decades of struggle and sincere endeavour, the national spirit appears triumphant over those who have so far attempted to suppress and control our national inclinations. Few persons know of the implications of the Chief Scout's last visit. Only recently I was told of the happenings at the Government House, where after landing, Lord Baden-Powell mooted the question of Scout Unity His intentions were specifically directed at the removal of certain national forces in the Scout World Fortunately he met with curt rebuff from those who were present on the occasion. To-day the contrary to his wish has happened. Within a year the B. P Movement has crumbled like a pack of cards, its leadership exposed and its strength and influence thoroughly destroyed. The Movement, sponsored as it was by Imperialists, deserves its fate. Whatever happens, the B. P. Movement in the mind of every sincere and honest Indian is dead for good In its place is born the virile, ambitious, service-seeking Hindustan Scout Association. At its foundation remains, as it will ever remain, the Seva Samiti Association with its bold, selfless, patriotic leadership. To-day the Seva Samiti is no more, and likewise the Indian National Scout Association disappears under the shelter of the common-mother, the Hindustan Scout Association. Democratic in spirit, patriotic in its fervour, firm and uncompromising in its ideals and principles the Hindustan Scout Association emerges as a fitting memorial to those who have earnestly striven for the unity of all genuine elements in the national Scout world. The Hindustan Scout Association is a fitting reply to the insult hurled at Indian scouts. Let the opponents of our country and our progress note that India no more will accept the insults hurled at her without replying in full measure to the libellers of our national self-respect. The welcome that the Hindustan Scout Association has received and is receiving is a vindication of our national cause. Governments, Municipalities, District Boards, educational institutions and associations and even the patriotic element of the B. P. Movement have appreciated our cause and answered our call for whole-hearted and enthusiastic support Bombay is singularly proud in the welcome it gives to the Hindustan Scout Association. The I.N.S.A, the Seva Samiti Scouts and the old B. P. Association have combined to welcome with one voice the Hindustan Scout Association

In humility, on the day of its birth, the Hindustan Scout Association appeals to every patriotic Indian, every self-sacrificing Indian boy and girl to come forward to shoulder the banner of India's self-respect and pave the way for Indian youth to march shoulder to shoulder to the legitimate goals of emancipation and self-unfoldment Three cheers for the Hindustan Scout Association—harsh, harsh, jaya.

The Tenderfoot is obliged to know the ten scout laws. The ordinary scoutmaster makes the boy repeat the laws by heart and he is satisfied that his task is done. The knowledge of the laws and the knowledge of the art of their practice is not only the most difficult part of the entire scout's life. Before the laws are learnt, understood and practised there arises the need of a fundamental mental background which the scoutmaster has intelligently to create. The background is a sincere willingness on the part of the boy or girl to appreciate the laws and make them a part of their life. In the human being there is a part of his psychology which is termed his will. The child, too, is not lacking in this fundamental characteristic of its existence. Apart from understanding or knowledge there must be created this will to participate in the great world brotherhood of youth.

The ten laws give a direction to this will of the child, where there is a concrete appreciation of the ideals of the Scout Movement. The Scout laws, unlike the Promise, are universally acknowledged, with slight modifications, to be most suitable for the correct growth of the young boy or girl. What the Eightfold Path is to the sincere Buddhist, the Sermon on the Mount is to the honest Christian, the scout laws are to the interested scout. No scoutmaster can possibly expect the scout to appreciate the full meaning of the laws. The knowledge of the mere words is the first step towards a gradual unfoldment where the laws may become the philosophy of life. The first step is vital. Any attempt at crude memorisation must be discouraged and the laws must be explained, illustrated by examples, of their true meaning. As far as possible the Scouts should learn the laws in their mother tongue They are known for their simplicity and hardly any difficulty is experienced in making them clear and explicit to the patrol. But the explanations must vary with the various age group What is needed for the boy of eleven is not needed for the boy of eighteen, the scout laws need to be continually explained and kept before the scout from year to year. Year succeeding year must bring a further, clearer impression upon the boy. There must be persistent insistence on the part of the scoutmaster to practise the laws, and "example is the best precept". If all those leaders of the scout movement who are discussing the problem of scout unity were to keep the spirit of the laws before them, the present situation could hardly have arisen The laws enable the scout to keep smilingly to the straight and narrow path.

Bajpaiji In Karnatak

Sri Ram Bajpai, an old and devoted Secretary of the Hindustan Scout Association, sends us the following heartening message:

"I am having a very busy programme. I am getting support for the Hindustan Scout Association wherever I go.

Yours affectionately,
Shri Ram Bajpai."

Hindustan Scout Association:—Panditji has received special encouragement and support from the Karnatak Hindi Prachara Sabha. The following appears in the "United Karnatak", the Kanarese weekly of Dharwar:

We congratulate the Belgaum and Bijapur School Boards on their resolution to affiliate their scout associations to the newly-formed Hindustan Scout Association of the Bombay Presidency. We need not remind the readers that it was the Dharwar Municipality in Karnatak which first raised its voice of protest against the insulting remarks of Mr. Baden-Powell, the father of the scout movement. Excepting a few conservatives and the institutions enrolled by them, the whole country joined in the chorus of protest which ultimately took the constructive turn in bringing this Hindustan Scout organisation into existence. While the Baden-Powell organisation was intended to support British imperialism in India, the Hindustan Scout Association is meant to serve the mother country. The difference is not in name but in the whole outlook. The Government of Bombay have already given their recognition to this national association and we feel sure other provinces will immediately follow suit. We only hope other local bodies and educational societies in Karnatak will lose no time in affiliating their institutions to this new organisation and give strength and stability to this truly national association.

"Britain Ready To Fight"

Motor Magnate's Tribute To Prime Minister

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"The last twelve months have been very difficult for most of us?" said Lord Nuffield, the British Motor magnate speaking at dinner of the Morris London Dealers in London, "and I can tell you that at Cowley we have been very worried on occasions, more especially over the political situation.

"However, we have come out with the flying colours. When I look back over the last twelve months, I think we have one man in particular to thank for the present position that is Mr. Neville Chamberlain—and we should not forget our late great premier Lord Baldwin.

"I think Mr. Chamberlain has done a wonderful job of work, and doing that job he has produced such men, or I should say used such men, as Mr Hore-Belisha and Lord Halifax.

In his term of office Lord Halifax has had problems which might have brought this country into difficulties, and Mr. Hore-Belisha has done for the war office more than any man I have known.

"We do not want any of the old party arguments. What we want is to carry on the old Country as it has been carried on all through the ages—with peace, and goodwill to all men.

"Believe me, however, if they want us to fight, I am of the opinion at this moment that we shall be ready to fight."

Turning to the question of the import duties on foreign cars, Lord Nuffield said that he could not imagine that the British Government would allow those cars to come into the country under the same conditions in the future.

No one in the world was more pleased to meet fair competition than he was, but when cars were sold in this country at a price at which they could not buy materials, it was time to look after the workmen to whom they were endeavouring to pay. and were paying, decent wages.

"They are not even paying decent wages to the people who are producing the material of those foreign cars." Lord Nuffield continued. "I can only hope that in the near future we can get a little more protection from our Government."—Reuter.

CAN ELECTRIC SHOCK KILL A MAN?

Here is a rather serious and somewhat medical subject. I may be going rather beyond what is permissible to laymen in dealing with it. However, it was once said by a man who is quoted by a tentite that no person is ever killed by an electric shock unless the shock is so severe that he is actually burnt up. To support his assertion the man quoted produced a copy of a Bengali magazine, in which a declaration by a Dr. Morton (?) is mentioned:

> Really no death occurs by electric current, if by any artificial way respiration is restored then it is not impossible to make the man alive.

Now I am asked what I think about this, writes Kin in "Statesman." Has the same kind of statement ever appeared in a newspaper? Who is Dr Morton? All I can say is that the statement in the magazine referred to is based on the fact that people who are lying unconscious after receiving an electric shock can be revived in much the same way as the apparently drowned can And the methods employed are just the same as those used with persons who have been taken out of the water. I won't venture to describe the method beyond saying that the arms are pumped up and down and pressure put on the chest. But any manual on lifesaving will describe what should be done. There's many a boy scout wandering about the street who can tell you all about it It is part of his job to know about these things And there are the St. John's people who are almost as skilled as doctors where resuscitation is necessary.

Democracy In Travail

Bhulabhai On Basic Principles Of Modern States

SIMLA, (By Mail).

"Basic principles of some modern States" was the subject of an illuminating lecture by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai delivered under the auspices of the National A.D.C., Simla at the Kalibari Protima Mitter Hall. Sir Manmathanath Mookerji, Law Member to the Government of India presided.

Said Sjt. Desai: When I propose to speak to you about the basic principles of some modern States, my desire and intention is that to-day, and in the day to come, we should be able to apply some of those principles in the formation of the Indian States which I hope and trust we will achieve shortly.

STRENGTH OF STATE

What is the strength of a State? The strength of a State is the accumulated strength of its own individual men and women, citizens and when they chose not to surrender themselves their minds and bodies to another and when they began to realise that they constituted the State and that they were the strengh of the State Voix populi, Voix Dei became the next accepted basis of the modern State. The State became the creation of the people who composed it and not of any outside external authority for the good of India, divine or undivine.

There are three ideas that are put forward in modern States which I have selected for the purpose of discussing before you. First is nationalism, second, speaking with breadth, democracy, tendency to democracy,and thirdly, secularity. It is these three which one may, studying the history of the last 200 years, fairly accurately summarise to be the basic principle of a modern State. They may be applied in different degrees, and suppressed in different degrees during the tides of changing fortunes but men and women now as citizens are looking forward to the time of redemption, even when they are submerged by a wave of these three ideas. The first basic idea was nationalism the next one democracy and the third idea was secular State. And the last is in a sense more important than the first two.

IT SHOULD BE NATIONAL

The next principle that I shall examine with your permission and perhaps with your forbearance is as to the future State in so far as modern States are concerned and how far it has got to be national. The future State cannot be provincial, racial or sub-provincial. I will give you an example. I gave you an example, Japan, for the purpose of discussing the principle of secular State. Let us take the example of the United States of America now. The United States of America in its modern form is a State that has come into existence a little less than 150 years ago, as a result of the American war of independence. Let us take America as an example. Most of you would naturally envy a State of that kind, and no doubt it has a great many lesson to teach us. You will realise that it has been in existence only within living memory, at all event within historical records of memory and to-day it consists of all nationalities, such as Chinese, Japanese, German, Italian. Frenchmen, Englishmen and others. Therefore as an example of the best democratic expression of a modern Republic, you cannot but give America the first place. If for instance, the principle of race existed to-day, what would happen to America? If an Italian in the United States said he owes allegiance to Italy only and not to America, and if to-day all the citizens of the United States of America, instead of adopting nationalism as the true ideal basis for the conduct of the State, you will find the United States would cease to exist. I know that as many of you would have observed, efforts are being made by the Germans, after the Nazi regime began to try and see if they could do something to disturb the U.S.A. And I am happy to find that the Germans have begun to recognise that it would be a suicidal and anti-national movement. Whether you come from Germany or Italy, or France or Ireland, you become a part of that mother-earth on which you live and die, and that should be the basis of a national State. That is the basis of a national State, and for a long time to come, apart from the question that I raised about the origin of a State of the future, a State will continue to be a national State absorbing within it a diversity of races and peoples because after all we must all of us trace our origin to our forefathers, the Aryans. But so far as we are concerned, there is no doubt that we are immigrants even in this ancient land. however, early that immigration may be. Therefore there cannot be any sensible basis of a modern State except nationalism as the broad and guiding principles making it. Without it there will be chaos, mutual hostilities, mutual jealousies and mutual suspicion, and patriotism cannot grow on that soil. What is patriotism after all. Translate it in any language you like and it comes back to the same thing, the relationship of man to the earth on which he lives. Whether that dream will ever be realised in India is a matter for the future but to-day at all events, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, or for that matter anyone except an Indian claims himself and is proud to be called by the name of his own country. I ask you, men and women here, to turn round the whole of the world geography and see however small a country may be where a countryman, a citizen of that country except India who ever allows himself to be distinguished by any other name. From Afghanistan at one end China at the other end, Japan and go round the rest of the earth. It is a matter for you to deeply consider whether the time has not arrived—even now it is not too late—to recognise that patriotism cannot grow on any other basis except that of nationalism, except that of attachment to the earth that has given you birth, that has given you life and that also accepts you after death. That is the only way. If you are men and women enough to understand anything at all, I enjoin you in the name of what is accepted in every land and in the name of our Motherland that the only basis of your future state if you are going to attain freedom and remain free is the basis of genuine nationalism with a secular state as the basis of it, and that brings me next to the last and great principle of democracy.

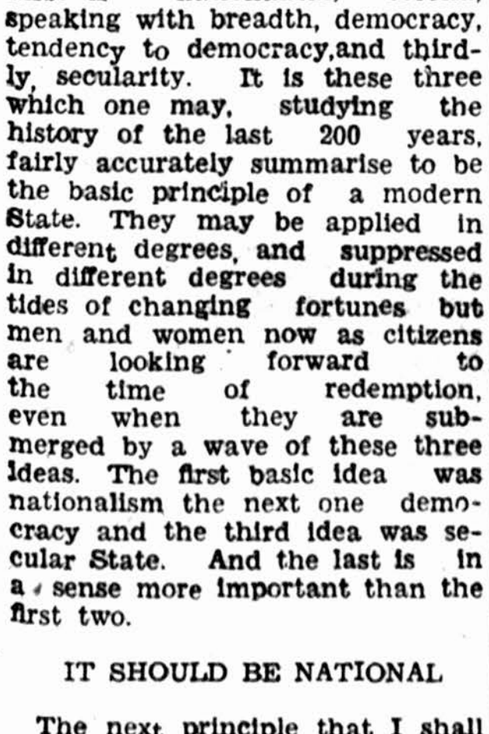
NEW VIEW OF NAZISM.

Notwithstanding all that is happening to-day in Europe, man's mind is always turning only to one ideal, and that is democracy I do not pretend to say that undiluted logical democracy, exists to-day in the world. I am one of those who are prepared to accept that in countries where personal freedom, in the sense in which it is understood to-day, does not exist, they are not democratic countries at all. Take the case of Germany. I cannot agree that Germans have surrendered themselves and their judgment and it is easy for us who are slaves to talk about other people having lost their liberties.

You must try to understand what is happening in Germany to-day. Why is it that this personal freedom does not exist, as they say it does not, in Germany? What is happening in Germany? What is that has made a humiliated proud race in the year 1919 deprived of almost every vestige of strength and power raise its head and become a free and equal to the other races of the world. It may have been built on wrong foundations as I believe they have built on wrong foundations for the persecution of the Jews and hatred of any kind for what matter is not a solid foundation for a State but let us leave that apart. There is such a thing as voluntary surrender of personal freedom in order to subserve national freedom and that is my understanding of the national State of Germany. It is true that the individual has less freedom—he is almost being regimented from his birth to his death. I recognise that and I am lawyer enough to understand those laws and the manner in which they are being enforced, but I am human though to understand its true origin and where it will ultimately lead to. I am one of those who believe that in less time than you imagine the present Nazism and Hitler's authority would have been found to have served its purpose—it will be a thing of the past—and that the German republic of the future will consist of men and women drilled though they were as human elements, superior in character, physically intellectual and spiritual. To a question I gladly replied one day recently that I would sooner voluntarily sacrifice the freedom and peace that I enjoyed under a foreigner in favour of tyranny of my own countrymen. In other words, I would gladly sacrifice even my personal freedom if my land will be respected, regimented and strengthened so that no body would dare question its authority. I have great admiration for Hitler, notwithstanding the cheap jibes against him. It is in us first to acquire freedom and then to use it as we like. To-day if emergency demands that I shall have to surrender my personal liberty so that my country might attain that liberty, I think it is worthwhile. It is a very small matter and a sacrifice to be proud of, but the fact remains that man by his own conduct should at all events, be prepared to surrender his own personal liberty in order that the characteristic liberty of his country may be one that is worth the cause for which he stands. (loud applause) It is only a matter of proper analysis of how freedom comes. how freedom can be surrendered and how freedom can be rewon. In all necessaries of life in Germany. the highest and the lowest are treated equally. There is an ounce of butter both the rich and the poor alike. There is the acceptance of equality for all.

BASED ON DEMOCRACY

In England, I was told recently that all Englishmen stood for democracy and dissociated themselves from the rest of the world. I have carefully examined that question, that is the democracy of the Englishman. It might be true in regard to England, but what about your and mine democracy? If an Englishman stands for democracy to-day, then how can he justify his rule of India? Therefore, I come to the conclusion that those who profess democracy, and those who voluntarily surrender democracy, all are in the same boat. It is the recognition of the democratic principle, recognition of equality of humanity as much in the eye of God as in the eye of the State which shall be the firm foundation of the State of the future. You must remember that in course of time when you assist in the building of our land the first and the last thing should be that it shall be national State, a secular State and a State founded on the broadest principle of democracy (loud applause). So it is for us, men of this great country, whatever may be the Faith to which we belong, whatever may be the language we speak to behave ourselves in our lives and actions in such a way as to foster a feeling that we belong to one nation and one great community. As regards the nature of the State it does not matter to me in the least whether it is a Constitutional Monarchy or a Democracy, but this much I am certain that the Government of the State must be the Government by the Nation for the Nation and of the Nation.



"This'll cure him!"

"EAST INDIAN" SOUVENIR

A little over fifty years ago, on the 26th May 1837, to be exact, the East Indian Association was established to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of late Queen Victoria.

To mark this happy event, Mr. A. V. Misquitta, B.A., has published the East Indian Souvenir, comprising 225 pages. The Souvenir describes historical events during the past fifty years connected with the East Indian community and particularly the progress made by that community in the field of education, industry, politics and economy it is a bulky volume. There are a number of articles which are enlightening as well as interesting.

In education, the East Indian Association has played a very prominent part by establishing several primary schools and even high schools. The East Indian community has an Educational Society, two Co-operative Credit Societies and one Housing Society.

The souvenir contains a number of photographs of leading men and women of the East Indian community.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A weak solution of chloride of lime will remove peach stains from linen

* * * *

To keep paint fresh in uncovered cans fill them to the top with water after stirring the paint thoroughly. When needed pour off the water with care.

* * * *

If decalcomanias do not stick readily to painted furniture, first go over the parts to which they are to be applied with white shellac. Let the shellac dry before applying the designs.

* * * *

Dry chamois rubbed over highly-polished furniture, which has become cloudy, streaks the surface and does not remove the blur. Chamois wet in cold water and wrung dry will give a better polish.

* * * *

To remove scorch marks from linen cut an onion in halves, rub scorched part of linen with half of the onion, then soak linen in cold water. If linen is not badly scorched the marks will soon disappear.

NERVES—THE GIFT OF CIVILIZATION!!!

(Continued From Page 15)

in giving their co-operation to the educational authorities render great service to their own children as well as the institution itself. The third variety is content to send the children to the most expensive school, make a boast of that, and rest content that all will be well. Whatever that may be, and however it may work in its infant stages, one factor stands out most clearly that they have seriously awakened to their duty and taken it up quite enthusiastically each according to her own light.

But, alas! The world moves so fast to-day that before this new generation of mothers can grope about among their new interests and find the proper balance between their zest in the different directions of child-rearing, a new responsibility has arisen for them.

Nerves!

While the pioneers of the most scientific mother-craft expected to sit back in their arm-chairs and view with satisfaction and pleasure the result of their care and knowledge, they find themselves rudely shaken. A new epidemic for which they had never bargained has overtaken their offsprings. Nerves, nervous breakdowns, nervous diseases is what they hear about daily. They wonder how that can be in spite of all the vitamins, and proteins, starches and carbo-hydrates that they have made it their own business to see that the children gulped down. Now that they are grown up and ought to be worthy and useful citizens, they go upsetting all the plans and get nervous-break-downs.

The Tussle

There are many outside factors responsible for this fashionable epidemic, but those in the home are mainly lack of harmonious atmosphere in the family. There is a daily tussle with the young who do not see eye to eye with the old, in fact they cannot, however much they try. They refuse to "obey orders without questions," whether they be guides or scouts, but demand the reason for everything they are asked to do. The baffled parent, who is often guided by instinct or the accepted social code, cannot produce a definite logical explanation or reason—and yet is perfectly convinced that she is right. Too many incidents of this nature occur, and 'nerves' creeps in. You cannot shout it down, you cannot ignore it or use disinfectants to check it. In its virulent form, it unhinges the mind and so is more dangerous than chicken-pox or measles about which one can forget once it's over.

Prevention

The prevention and cure to some extent lies in the hands of the head of the house who controls and guides the young people The qualifications required for fulfilling his duty are so exhausting and difficult that many a mother goes down with 'nerves' herself, before she can keep the family free from it. Often the parents do not realise that the children are not to blame for what seems to them, the children's "topsy-turvy notions." Nor do the children realise that the parents are equally blameless.

The world moves so fast—while the older generation have scarcely taken the new ideas in and adjusted themselves to them, when more fantastic newer notions appear. The younger generation seem to believe that all 'new thought' is necessarily 'right thought.' Before it is tried and tested they have made it their 'God,' and their religion. The cautious parents naturally do not wish their children to become possible victims of all these new experimental theories! But, who can stay the course of youth? To stifle their zeal is to kill their spirit; and where is the wisdom to guide it? Certainly not even in one per cent. of the parents.

One very conscientious mother once remarked to a friend, "I have taken every care to give my children the very best advantages, in the shape of the most expensive schooling, the most cultural upbringing and the most scientific feeding, and yet this is the result. There is not one peaceful day for me at home. The children of to-day seem so selfish, inconsiderate self-willed and short-sighted. They argue about things they cannot understand. They never give in to anybody! While my sister, who has a happy-go-lucky temperament and never bothers much about anything, did not take all this care, but I am ashamed to admit that her children in every way can be an example to mine to-day, though at one time I used to chide her for letting them run wild. They have far more feeling and consideration for her than mine for me."

The possible cause of this mother's) disappointment is that she had a 'rigid code' by which she brought up her family. She planned possibly every minute of their lives and expected them to be moulded all alike when they were grown up. She made no allowances for their different individual natures and the ideals she set up for them in terms of money and success. Success had all to be readjusted by the children when their own individualities began to assert themselves. Result, a terrible conflict with themselves ending in quarrels and discord in the family.

The happy-go-lucky mother left the children to adjust themselves to their own environments by their own experiences which at the time seemed wild by their aunt. The environment by accident or design must have been the correct one to have fostered the qualities that these children later manifested Their natural affection for their mother did not suffer because she did not interfere, much in the essentials of their life! This will not prove the best policy under all circumstances put certainly better no interference than the interference that warps the minds of the children.

The Cure

The cure, like the cause, does not lie in the home alone, but the home can certainly help a good bit. The mother must get rid of any cast-iron code of bringing up children, which she may have inherited from ancestors as great even as barons, knights or Queen Victoria herself. She must understand each child and its separate needs. She must have plenty of sympathy for their ambitions, likes and dislikes, and like a gardner weed gently but firmly the undesirable tendencies But here comes the rub. It requires a lot of wisdom, knowledge and experience for a mother to know what really is undesirable, and here is where the great test comes. Everything that the mother or grand-mother does not like is not undesirable!

Let the mother make the home a real place of security and shelter. It is a curious fact that the children whose homes are secure and full of the love and care they cherish, have the greatest longing for new experiences, wanderings and enterprise, while the children whose homes are not such happy places are more easily home-sick and have not the same spirit of adventure. Perhaps, it can be explained this way, that those whose shelter is secure have not lost faith and have no 'fears' as the others who have known no security.

The mother must not constantly nag at her children and keep quoting her own experiences and model behaviour. There are hardly any parallels between her times and the present. She was brought up in a world when the trend of thought remained the same for half a century or more, while her children are in a world which is daily changing its mind about everything. In her times young men were incited to work hard so that they would be rewarded with jobs that carried fat salaries. The young men to-day have to work on harder than ever with no such hope before them. Very often by the time they have finished their education, the profession is over-crowded or the retrenchment schemes are afoot or they are proved physically unfit for the job. Then some kind friend who has become wise after the event advises them to go back to the soil! Probably at the age of 28 or 30 after about 10 to 15 years of academic education

When the mother married and reared children she did not share the burden of feeding their mothers as her daughters and their friends have so often to do to-day. All her highly cultured interests in art, reading, or other hobbies lies stifled within her while she divides her time between the children, house-work and her wage earning work. All the thanks she gets for this from the older generation is to be called a 'bold forward hussy'. It doesn't occur to these wise heads that unless one is bold one cannot do all these things. They do not realise how utterly incompetent their children would be to cope with modern life if they were to grow up like their mothers.

Let, therefore, the home be a place of shelter and repose from the storms and struggles of outside life, instead of a seething caldron of strife in itself. Let the mothers start to equip themselves to meet this responsibility.

SEX EQUALITY

(Continued From Page 15)

be one of equality. Such a thing as independence, on either side does not and cannot exist. There can only be inter-dependence, for each one has his or her place and work. As a great author once said like the two halves of a pair of scissors man and woman completed each other.

There are few studies more interesting than that of the condition of women at different periods of the world's history, and the extremes of honour and dishonour which they have been subjected to.

Even in the modern world of to-day, there are many who assume that woman exists for man alone and her destiny and sole aim in life is to please and serve him. It has also been assumed that woman is essentially inferior to man, but the modern woman has proved this to be incorrect.

Men however are still disposed to question a woman's intelligence. It is really their colossal egoism that makes them deny it. Having forced on woman an artificial character of being delicate and doll-like, not being able to stand strain or fatigue, they succeeded in keeping her away from many spheres of life. But women have rebelled at last, and every step they take in social and political progress lessens the tyranny of man. This change has taken place due to the realisation by woman of her own individuality, and her right to live a free unshackled life. Women nowadays, claim equal rights with men and get them too.

The old idea that helplessness in woman is becoming is an exploded theory. Knowledge, reason, strength, ability and the spirit of adventure are no longer man's sole monopoly. Women have proved themselves men's equals in practically everything they have undertaken to do. Yet it is still often necessary to argue that women are as intelligent as men. The very fact that it is necessary to argue about this shows the incurable prejudice of man. And yet men who have attained great heights have always had some woman to inspire them and be their guiding star.

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

Handicaps To Indian Industrial Progress

P. B. Advani Urges Need For More Technically Trained Men

"Our workers at present produce per capita much less for the same unit of time as workers in say England or Japan. This is largely due to the fact that our workers are ill-trained and illiterate. Owing to their low production, their wages are low. The employer does not benefit by this, because the real wages he pays per unit of production are no less than in industrially advanced countries. The wage-earner, of course, suffers as the wages he receives are not at all sufficient to make him an efficient man. The crux of the problem lies in providing him with general education first followed by practical industrial training. In industrially advanced countries employers as a class recognise their responsibility of training every year a number of apprentices and giving them facilities for attending evening technical classes. This is not the case in India except in a few cases of enlightened employers. The scope of the Department of Industries apprentice scheme, can for instance be greatly increased if the employers generaly appreciated their obligation in this matter." said Mr. P B Advani, Director of Industries in the course of his broadcast talk on Thursday.

In order that we may have an idea of the scope for the services of technically trained men, it is necessary to consider what type and kind of industries exist in India, their extent and the total industrial employment available as well as the question of the scope of further development. The number of industrial establishments which come under the Indian Factories Act and for which statistics are maintained is about 9,500 for the whole of India, including the Indian States. This figure, taking into consideration the total population of India, is very small when compared to the industrially advanced countries. The United States of America, with a population of a little over one-third of India, has about 1,75,000 industrial establishments. The United Kingdom, with a population of only about 13 or 14 per cent. of that of India, has about 1,10,000 industrial and commercial establishments Japan, with a population or one-fifth of that of India, has some 14,000 industrial corporations. It is true that in addition to the above industrial establishments in India, there is a large number of small scale establishments for which no statistics are maintained because they are not large enough to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. It is also true that there is in India a large number of artisans operating on cottage industry scale in their own homes. The number of persons engaged in organised industries in India may be put down at about 17 lakhs. The proportion of the working population engaged in all classes of industries—large scale, small scale and cottage—may be put down at about 10.2 per cent as compared to 47.2 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 32 per cent in the United States of America and 19.5 per cent. in Japan.

PER CAPITA INCOME.

Taking the Province of Bombay, there are in this Province about 11½ lakhs industrial workers, of which 4 lakhs find employment in large scale industries. Out of these 4 lakhs, no less than 2,15,000 or over half are employed in the textile mills of the Province. In 1934 there were 1,678 factories working in the Bombay Province, of which there were about 247 textile mills and over 800 were seasonal factories, such as, cotton gins and presses, rice mills and bone mills, etc.

The per capita income from industries in India may be placed at about Rs. 12 as compared to Rs. 158 in Japan, Rs. 412 in the United Kingdom and Rs. 721 in the United States of America

From the statistics and facts I have just mentioned, it will be obvious that the industrial development of India lags far behind her requirements, and if we wish to reduce the poverty of our people, we must develop industries very rapidly, and at the same time raise more wealth from agriculture by the use of machinery and chemical and other fertilizers, the latter two being the result of industrial development.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is obvious that we cannot extend and develop our existing industries and initiate new ones unless we have an adequate supply of men specially trained for the direction and management of our industries. What is equally important is that we must also have trained men of every grade for manning our industries. In this direction we must take reasonable precautions that we do not train considerably more men than can be absorbed by our industries. There is, however, now and for some time to come, very little fear of this happening.

In the country as a whole the facilities available for technical training cannot but be considered as entirely inadequate. We have no properly organised and well-planned system of technical and industrial education in the country. There are hardly any organised schemes of apprenticeship on a large scale to produce trained and skilled workmen and supervisors. Added to all this is the difficulty of appalling illiteracy. This is a factor of very great importance in the matter of making available trained and skilled workers and supervisors

GOVIL ON MISSION TO INDIA

To Initiate Raw Films Factory

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

For the promotion of healthy world peace, and the expansion of human happiness the world over, it is a matter of paramount importance that America and India come closer together in cultural co-operation, direct trade agreements, and spiritual fraternity.

The five great men of India who have done the most in promoting friendship and cultural co-operation between America and India are Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Ananda Coomaraswamy and Uday Shankar. These historic men have brought the very best of India to America

But Mr. Hari G. Govil, like many others in different sciences and industries, has taken the inventive genius of America to India by his supremely useful invention of the Devanagari Linotype machine. Some day this machine will no doubt be nationally accepted as a great boon to the printing industry of India.

Beside being an inventor, Mr. Govil is also a splendid organizer.

Just recently, Mr. Govil took the initiative in organizing and incorporating, in co-operation with the leading businessmen of India and America, the India Chamber of Commerce of America, "to gather and disseminate information pertaining to matters commercial, industrial, economic, etc., of mutual interest to India and America."

The Office of this "India Chamber of Commerce of America" is at 665—5th Avenue, New York City, and the cable address is "Bharatmata," New York.

Sirdar J. J. Singh a leading merchant in New York, is the President. Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, a biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, is the General Secretary. And Mr. Magan S. Dave, a jeweller in New York, is the Treasurer.

FACTORY FOR RAW FILMS.

Mr. Govil has become intensely interested and fervently active in America to prepare things for a new era in the artistic, educational, manufacturing and the commercial developments of the motion picture industry in India. He keenly feels the sad plight of this industry in our ancient land. India is the second greatest motion picture producing country in the world. America, of course, is the first. India, on the average, produces one feature a day. And on account of the unusual length of India's talkies, she consumes the largest footage of raw films of any country in the world today, barring the United States of America.

And yet not even an inch of raw film is manufactured in India. All the raw films used in India, consequently, are imported from abroad. The drain of money every year is enormous.

Moved by this major industrial tragedy of India Mr. Govil, is planning to banish this standing disgrace from the industrial life of the land of his birth. His dream is to take part in starting a super factory for the manufacture of raw films in India not only for India's consumption, but also for exporting them to other parts of the world, including France, Great Britain, and even Hollywood

Perhaps the most idealistic part of this plan of Mr. Govil is to donate the major portion of the profit from this factory to Rabindranath Tagore and to Mahatma Gandhi towards the permanent support of their educational and industrial institutions.

Beside, his major interest in the reformation of motion picture industry in India, Mr. Govil is returning to India also as the exclusive representative of different other American industries—industries that may strengthen and fortify India's own glorious dream of a grand industrial rebirth for the public good of our beloved Motherland.

Both American, and Indian in America will watch Mr. Govil's industrial movements in new India with consuming interest and the very best of wishes

TOKIO PARTY TO PRINCE OF YEMEN

(From A Correspondent)

TOKYO (By Mail).

Honoured with the presence of H. R. H. Prince Seif el Islam Hussein of Yemen, a garden party was given at Kiyozumi Park, Tokyo under the auspices of the Japanese Islamic Society.

Sheikh Hafis Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister to London, Wakf Minister Sayed Hussein Alkibsy and Hodeida's Deputy Governor, Ali Alamri, members of the suite of the Arab Prince, Liu Chin-piao, President of the Federation of Chinese Mohammedans, Chang Chao-lin, representative of the Manchurian Moslems at Mukden and other Mohammedan delegates to the inauguration of the new Tokyo mosque were all entertained at the party.

A luncheon was given at a hall in the park, with General Senjuro Hayashi, ex-Premier, acting as the host. Among those attending the tiffin were General Takashi Hishikari, former commander-in-chief of the Kuantung army, and Hiroharu Minagawa, ex-President of the Tokyo court of appeal.

In the evening, the 60 Moslem leaders were the guests of the Society for International Cultural Relations at a theatre party at the Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo.

The Mohammedan mosque, the first establishment of its kind in the capital of the country, has recently come into being at Oyamatyo, Yoyogi, Sibuya Ward, with an impressive opening ceremony. The inauguration ceremony, was attended by some 500 persons as representatives of Moslem communities in Japan and in all other Asiatic countries as well as representatives of the Mohammedans in Italy. The Arabian countries were represented on the occasion by official delegates

Following the departure of the representative worshippers of Japan, China, Manchukuo, Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, India, Turkey and Tyosen (Korea), individual members in general of the local congregation worshipped in the central hall.

Among the speakers were Prince Hussein; Mr. Abd El Wahab Dawood Bey, the Egyptian Minister to Tokyo representing the King of Egypt, Mr. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, the Saudi Arabian Minister to England, Mr. Samy Abdul Qutub, the Egyptian Secretary, representing the President of Ashal University and others

ANTI-WAR PAMPHLET IN BERLIN

Growing Dissatisfaction With Nazi Regime

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Signs that within Germany itself there is a growing dissatisfaction with the Nazi regime are multiplying.

On August 18 in newspaper offices a pamphlet was delivered by post in Berlin. It was headed "Soldiers' League Berlin Free Youth."

Dealing with the extended Army manoeuvres and the "fear of war that oppresses the German people," the pamphlet adds:

"Propaganda by Press and wireless against Prague is in order to show the German people, and particularly the soldiers, that a war for the liberation of the Sudeten Germans has become almost inevitable, although the German people love peace more than anything else.

"LIVED PEACEFULLY."

"Before Hitler's time the Sudeten Germans, Czechs and other nationalities lived together comparatively peacefully.

"All of a sudden it is no longer the case, while Hitler's friend, Mussolini, forbids the Germans in South Tyrol to speak German and forces them to exchange their names for Italian names, and while Poland closes one German school after the other and throws Germans out of their jobs by scores."

"Hitler does not insist that his Allies restore the rights of minorities in Germany, which are much more impaired than the rights of the German minority in Czecho-Slovakia.

"We German soldiers do not want a war; we warn those in power in Germany against dragging us into a war.

"Should they do so in spite of all, we would take the side of right and democracy, like our 25 comrades who last month deserted to Czecho-Slovakia.

"A war would only end in the destruction of Germany This was the reason why German generals raised their warning voice on February 4. They were dismissed.

"On July 16 the German General Staff repeated this warning in respect of a war against Czecho-Slovakia, in view of the latter's many allies, like Russia, France, Great Britain, and eventually America."

Japanese Military Attache In Street Scene

Forced Into Police Car By London Constable And Marched To Marylebone Station

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, August 16.
(By Air Mail).

There was a sensational sequel last night to a scene which occurred over the Japanese Embassy in Portman-Square, W., earlier in the evening during a demonstration urging a boycott of Japanese goods.

Major T. Takahashi, Assistant Military Attache at the Japanese Embassy, was hustled struggling and protesting into a police car and taken to Marylebone Police Station.

The scene occurred when about 50 people, carrying posters, were passing the Embassy on their way to Hyde Park, where they were to urge a boycott of Japanese goods.

They carried posters, and as they marched near the Embassy they shouted, "Boycott Japanese goods!"

Miss Sheridan Jones, assistant organiser of the China Campaign Committee who was distributing booklets and leaflets, told me last night:—

"Major Takahashi came towards me, snatched a booklet from my hand, and then, tearing it to pieces, flung it at me.

"A policeman came along and told him that he could not do anything like that, and asked him to move away.

"Major Takahashi got very excited and shouted, and a policeman took hold of his arm. The Japanese then struggled and the policeman forced him into a police car, which was standing by the side of the road and took him to Marylebone Police Station."

It is understood that it was claimed on behalf of Major Takahashi that he was entitled to diplomatic privilege. He left the police station with the First Secretary of the Embassy.

Though the poster parade organised by the China Campaign Committee last night was a small affair, the reaction to it in Portman Square has made it memorable. The procession with its posters marched from Soho Square to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held.

Mr. Arthur Clegg, the Chairman, said that on Wednesday the China Campaign Committee had received a telegram from the Mayor of Canton describing the havoc wrought by the bombardments and asking what help could be given to the citizens. "From different parts of the British Empire," said the speaker, "oil is being supplied to the Japanese bombers, and iron, steel, tin, and rubber are also being sent to Japan."

"Japan is deliberately attacking Chinese civilians," said Miss Margery Fry, "and I will tell you why. Not long ago two of us went to the Japanese Embassy to make a protest to the Ambassador. His Excellency was very kind. He received us with civility. He told us exactly why Canton was being bombed. The women and children were being bombed in order to demoralise their menfolk fighting at the front.

"That is a new sort of attack on civilisation. There is no doubt that Japan chose this time to make war on China because she saw that China was getting on her feet and as a nation was becoming a civilised and more or less democratic country. Japan intervened to prevent China from achieving unity. From the first her attack was on the cultural life of China."

Miss Fry spoke of a visit she paid to China some years ago and of what she had seen of the great efforts made to spread education. The Chinese desired to have universities because they knew that only an educated people could form a sound democracy. As a country we had done absolutely nothing to help China, nothing to fulfil even part of the promise we made at Geneva to help her.

"The question will come up again at Geneva," said Miss Fry. "You could help if every one of you sent a postcard to the Foreign Secretary urging him to do all he can to prevent the slaughter in China."

"Do you particularly care to give your child a toy, when by buying it you help the Japanese to buy bombs?" she asked. And she urged the audience to ask such questions about the origin of articles sold in the shops that the shopkeepers would think twice before stocking Japanese goods.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

P.S.—Outside Bombay medicines will be sent by V.P.P.

QUEER SUMS THESE!

Professor On One Way Plan

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Teachers have been doing their arithmetic again, but they cannot agree about a simple subtraction sum. It is not the result that is in dispute, but the best way of working it out.

Try this example of the sum, set for a "News Chronicle" reporter by Dr. F. J. Schonell, of Goldsmith College, University of London:

Subtract 38 from 64. The answer, which everybody will get it right, is 26. But how did you work it out? The "News Chronicle" reporter did it this way:

64
38

First Step: Eight cannot be subtracted from four. Therefore, add ten to the four on the top line. Eight from 14 leaves six.

Second step: If ten is added to the top line ten must be added to the bottom line; therefore, the three of 38 becomes four. Four from six leaves two. Answer: 26

That method is known as "equal addition."

ANOTHER WAY

But there is another way of doing the sum, the method of "decomposition." This way:

64
38

First Step: Eight cannot be subtracted from four. Borrow 10 from the remaining 60 of 64. Eight from 14 leaves six.

Second Step: Ten has been borrowed from 64; therefore, subtract three from the five in the 54. Three from five leave two. Answer: 26.

The investigators have been surprised to find that in a group of people the two methods of subtraction are used in almost equal proportion.

But point out to those who use one method that there is another just as popular and they will not believe you.

MENTAL CONFUSION

Dr. Schonell, lecturing at the City of London Vacation Course at Bedford College, Regent's Park urged that there should be uniformity of method in the teaching of arithmetic.

His researches have emphasised the mental damage caused to children who, because their parents move from one district to another, have to leave one school to attend another.

In one school, they have learnt to do their sums one way: at their new school, they are taught another way.

The result is mental confusion, often resulting in the child becoming backward throughout life.

Dr. Schonell told the "News Chronicle" "If one method could be adopted in every school throughout the country, it would be a big step forward in solving the problem of the backward child.

SIMPLE PROCESSES

"An experiment which I conducted in this connection was to ask 100 adults to note, for one month, the different mathematical processes which they used in their daily work. The result was very enlightening

"Ninety-five per cent, used only the four processes of arithmetic—adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing. They have no need to use square roots or logarithms, or the other processes on which we spend so much time at school.

"If schools taught thoroughly the simple processes which are shown to be the only methods necessary for one's daily job—unless, of course, one becomes an accountant, or an actuary or other similar specialised job—then more time would be available for other and more important parts of the school syllabus."

"Veda-Mandir" In Portuguese East Africa

GOVERNOR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

Hope That Hindu Community Would Remain An Element Of Order, Work And Usefulness

LOURENCO MARQUES
(By Mail.)

In the presence of His Excellency the Acting Governor-General, Dr. Nunes de Oliveira, the Veda Mandir (Temple of Knowledge), Indian School, a handsome building constructed from subscriptions from Indians in this Colony, was opened on Sunday morning at 10-30.

The building is a fine one constructed on modern lines, where light and ventilation has been given first consideration. It contains, besides several fair sized rooms, a large central hall wherein education will be given to Indian children, and where the Portuguese language will be taught by special teachers. The opening ceremony was performed in the main hall.

On reaching the building Mrs. Patel, wife of a leading merchant handed His Excellency a gold key of the school and the opening ceremony was performed.

SYMBOL OF SERVICE.

Mr. Swami Dayal opening the proceedings, thanked His Excellency on behalf of the Indian community in performing the opening ceremony of the institution, first of its kind in the history of Indians in Portuguese East Africa.

The Veda Mandir, erected through the instrumentality of the Bharat Samaj, is a symbol of service and sacrifice of the Indian community of the Colony of Mosambique. It should be the centre for the propagation of cultural, educational and religious knowledge of the Hindus and also to commemorate their own association with this Colony.

HARMONISING TWO INFLUENCES

This Temple of Knowledge, which is the meaning of Veda Mandir, is conceived in a spirit of harmonising the two influences that of East and West meeting in this continent of Africa. The Eastern type of architecture is designed according to the plan and regulations of the West as required by the City Engineer, and to meet the educational needs of Indian children so that they may be of service to Africa in general and Portuguese East Africa in particular.

SIGNAL HOMAGE.

His Excellency the Governor-General, after expressing thanks for the invitation extended to him to open the school, said that there were two reasons for his presence. In the first place to confirm the tolerance which was one of the principles of the Empire and necessary with the existence of different races, customs, uses, and religion. In the second place because he knew that portraits of the President, and the Prime Minister, were to be hung in the principal hall of the school. The Government could not be indifferent to this signal homage from the Hindu community.

CONGRATULATIONS

Tolerance he thought was inherent to a conception of the Empire itself as the Portuguese, from times remote in the work of colonisation, had always endeavoured to live up to this idea. This has always been so and is so to-day. In the economical field, in culture and religion the Portuguese have never ceased being tolerant and only intervene to restrain and forbid when respect to National interests or the keeping of public order demands a stronger attitude. He concluded by again thanking the organising committee for the kind references made to him and, congratulating them for the latest improvement to the town, hoped the Hindu community would always remain an element of order, work and usefulness.

WED 40 YEARS-KISSED WIFE ONLY SIX TIMES!

"Why, I've been married for 40 years, and I've only kissed my wife six times," said George Thompson of Beacon, New York, when explaining to the judge that he was an old-fashioned man who had spanked his 34-year-old daughter for coming home at midnight.

"That's right," nodded his wife. "We want to be careful of our girl, even though she thinks she is old enough to take care of herself."

The Judge suspended sentence on condition that Thompson reconciled himself to his daughter's late nights. They compromised. On week-nights she will stay out until ten o'clock. On Saturdays and Sundays she will stay out until midnight.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our workers of the Bombay Children's Association are actively engaged in making nice preparations for our Annual Excursion which to held on Sunday, October 2, in celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari.

Besides a ramble round the Elephanta Caves, where we are going to pass that whole day, our programme will include songs games, dances, magic tricks, stories and dramatic performances: I hope all of you are getting ready for one or the other item.

You know, it has not been possible for us to meet each other since we got acquainted: This is really the best occasion when we could met, and that too in a mood of festivity—I am already feeling the thrills of enjoying your sweet Company

Last year about 450 joined the Excursion: How many are going to join this time? Have you sent your name and address for full particulars to our Secretary, Sjt. S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (Lon.), Bar-at-Law, C/o "Gulistan", Khar Bombay 21? If not, please do it today!

AN URGENT MEETING

In this connection Sjt. S. P. Desai has issued the following notice to our workers and well-wishers of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and I have every hope that all of them will join hands to see that the excursion really, becomes a grand success, as it has been for the last two years.

Dear Friend:

At the last meeting of the workers and well-wishers of the Children's Association, it was decided to organize a full day excursion to Elephanta Caves on Sunday, October 2, in celebration of the birthdays of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari. A subscription of Re. 1 only was fixed for school boys and girls and Re. 1/8 for College Students and elders who take interest in the children's cause and movement.

After the meeting, some work in this connection has been done, and it is now necessary that we meet once again to know and decide full details. A meeting of all friends, will, therefore, be held on Sunday September 11, at 3-30 p.m. at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar.

Some of the points to be talked over and discussed at the meeting are:—

1. Conveyance arrangements.
2. Food.
3. Centres.
4. Publicity.
5. Programme.
6. Any other details.

As you know, we have been conducting "Children's Own Corner" in the "Chronicle" since last four years. Speaking accurately, we shall begin the fifth year with the issue of 2nd October 1938. I shall be glad to know from you a true opinion and criticism on this "Corner." In view of that, I shall only be glad to bring in changes—Please do write and tell me all that you want to.

Here is a fold up proverb. See if you can fold it up and read the well-known saying.

You are requested to please attend the meeting positively and punctually. If circumstances prevent you from attending the meeting, you will please send us your valuable suggestions.

Thanking you,

Yours very sincerely,

S. P. DESAI,

Secretary.

Also, as you know, besides our own journal "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," which is issued every month, we were running Children's Corner in the "Kaiser-i-Hind." I feel sorry to inform you that owing to certain circumstances, our contributions are stopped in that paper. Of course now that I will have to attend to this paper only, we shall have better matter, better pictures and better everything.

It may seem surprising but very unfortunately, even the names of the Prize Winners in our last Prize Competition organised through the Children's Own Corner of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" could not be announced through that paper I am therefore taking this opportunity of declaring them in these columns:—

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following are the winners in our last Prize Competition organised through the "Children's Own Corner" of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—

1. Sis. Shalini Pranjpaye
2. Bro. Ashoka Desai
3. Bro. Sultan Ahmad
4. Sir. Mary Gonsalves
5. Bro Baldev Setalvad
6. Sis. Kashi Gandhi
7. Sis. Mehra Tata
8. Bro. Satish Banerjee.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan"
Khar—BOMBAY

Smaller surprise prizes have also been sent to many others. We shall feel obliged if the winners kindly acknowledge receipt of the prizes as early as possible.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 10th to 17th September, 1938:—

1. Sis. Jer Nariman
2. Bro. Sudhir T. Jatar.

(Continued on Page 50)

Enjoying Tubwater Drink
(Photo by Sheila Shevak).

Village School Girls
(Photo by Indira Gidwani).

Recess Time Chat
(Photo by Harwan Motvani).

A Bucketful of Smiles
(Photo by S. B. Nayampally).

REGIMENTATION OF WOMANHOOD

(Continued from Page 12)

and the neat brown uniform, as well as two pairs of shoes and aprons. Then if the camp has livestock and a vegetable garden, this must be looked after as well. The house itself must be cleaned too, and the food prepared and cooked for all the girls by those who have stayed in the camp.

Afternoon Programme

At 2 o'clock the girls return from their work. Shoes are cleaned, one takes a bath combs one's hair, and goes to communal afternoon coffee, followed by an hour and a half of absolute quiet, in which most of the girls rest from their day's labours, for physical work in the fields makes one tired. A few, who have already become used to the life, take time to write a hurried letter, or to read awhile before they, too, lie down.

In the afternoon at 4-30, the girls meet again, this time for sports, or for training in National Socialism. This consists of a definite programme. In addition to accounts of the National Socialist movement and its aims, the Four Year Plan, and general discussions of German history and culture, there are talks concerning the history of the village near which the Lager is located, and the history of the Lager itself is told. This furnishes a good opportunity for a social evening of singing and reciting, held perhaps on a Sunday, and to which the whole village is invited.

Music And Singing At Night

At 6 o'clock supper is served.

Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhea by using FORHAN'S the toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs,—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum diseases. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurring that dreaded gum disease. Start using Forhan's now.

Forhan's
DOES BOTH JOBS
Cleans Teeth • Saves Gums
The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
387, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Some time during the day one girl chosen for this purpose must have thoroughly read the newspaper. After supper she reports on the news of the day, and the most important current problems are discussed together. And then the recreation starts. As stated before, there is always much music and singing. There is also folk dancing, and plays are acted in costumes made by the girls themselves, often from properties furnished by the settlers' wives. She would be astonished if she were to attend one of these performances and see how her curtains were being used as a wedding dress.

Village Handicrafts

Handicraft is a hobby with many of the girls, and plenty of toys are made for the children during leisure time. Nearly every Lager works with the National Socialist Welfare and has a kindergarten in which some of the girls devote themselves daily to the children of the settlers. In every respect, the Lager keeps in close connection with "its village", for by so doing a feeling of community with people, with country, and with the old traditions is engendered. Everyone likes to come to the parties and the home evenings of the girls. Perhaps at first they come out of curiosity, but then later, because they like the girls in the Lager, and feel happy when they are with them.

After the recreational programme and a little leisure time, the day in the camp comes to an end. At 9.30 everyone without exception must be in bed, and there must be absolute quiet, for on the morrow there is work to do again, and one must be fresh and full of energy to tackle it.

Saturdays And Sundays

On Saturdays the life at camp is somewhat different, for the work on the neighbouring farms gets through with early, and this is followed by a thorough housecleaning at the Lager. Usually the girls have their Saturday afternoons free, or else they get ready for a local festival on Sunday, clean their bicycles, and discuss plans, or rehearse their part of the programme. Once a month there is always a trip to some place of interest in the vicinity. They sing as they go along, and they learn the cultural worth of their home-land.

No matter from what walk of life or what sort of home a girl comes from, and how strange the camp life seems to her at first, she soon becomes a part of the spirit of comradeship and of the merry attitude that reigns there. She quickly forgets that she found the work terribly strenuous at first, that everything was so new and strange to her, and she feels no more the homesickness of the first days, nor does she always go home on the free Sundays.

One Leader relates that on the first free Sunday in the half-year, 10 girls went home, on the next only five, and on the third that every single girl stayed in order to take part in the lovely excursion that was planned from the Lager for that week-end. This half year of camp life in which "class" and "profession" are forgotten, and in which the work is done together that brings about a feeling of community with the people and that benefits the whole nation, gives to every young woman an incomparable treasure of experience that will stand her in good stead for her whole life, namely, a spirit of comradeship and the feeling of being a useful member of society.

TRAVANCORE TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 11)

the powers and prerogatives of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. Legislature may be reformed and franchise extended to all adults with adequate safeguards for the protection of minority interests and the system of nominating members to the Legislature may be abolished and the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers he allowed to be elected by the members thereof.

3. A declaration of Fundamental Rights which guarantees freedom of speech, association, religious worship and freedom of person including immunity from arbitrary arrest or imprisonment and which guarantees a living wage and reasonable conditions of work for the labour may be incorporated in the Constitution.

4. Such measures may be adopted as are necessary to restore and ensure the independence of the judiciary.

5. The Newspapers Regulation which enables the Executive to fetter the freedom of the Press may be repealed.

6. The services as Dewan of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer may be immediately dispensed with.

7. An independent and comprehensive inquiry may be held regarding the administrative acts, appointments and financial transactions for which Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been responsible as Dewan."

Such are the objectives and demands for which the Travancore State Congress struggles. And these cannot, in any circumstance, constitute disloyal or subversive objectives. Yet Sir C. P has not missed any opportunity to condemn this political moderation as subversive and disloyal. He has not prevented the propagation of these legitimate aspirations of the people in the State, but has now sought to suppress the very organisation itself, through ordinances. His genius has turned the "land of hope" into one of despair. But repression has never succeeded in crushing popular expression. It only aggravates discontent and sharpens the struggle of the people. Under the sharp edge of the rising people the foundations as well as the citadel of autocracy, however entrenched, must fall. Travancore cannot be an exception to what is a historical fact.

C K. N.

TOURISTS GUIDE

A WORLD TOUR AND GUIDE TO WORLD TOURISTS: By Dr. T. S. Siddappa, published by Mysore Sree Panchacharya Electric Press. Price Rs. 1/8.

The trouble with most guide books is that they are so difficult to read and, therefore, so hard to appreciate if one is not a potential tourist. This guide book is no exception. Written without any pretensions to literary skill it makes very dull and uninteresting reading. The author gives a brief account of his tour through Europe, America and the Far East in a manner calculated to be of much interest and benefit to the prospective tourist. Much of the meagre information given is superfluous and unnecessary and some of the author's observations on Europe are silly and childish However, there is much in it to interest the actual tourist, as, with all its failings it is quite a comprehensive tourists guide and contains over 75 illustrations and a frontispiece portrait of the Maharaja of Mysore. The latter has obviously no connection with the text at all and has been included for reasons still not manifest.

ENVER KUREISHI.

"JAYASHREE"

An Excellent Bengali Magazine

JAYASHREE, a monthly magazine in Bengali, Edited by Sreemati Leelabati Nag, M. A., Price 6 as. per copy.

"Jayashree" is not a new magazine. It has passed through six years of useful existence. In its Bhadra number the journal publishes several interesting and illuminating articles. Among them are "The Early History of Socialism" by Sreemati Kamala Gupta, "Spread of Education in Turkey" by Sreejut Upendra Kumar Das, "Explanation of history" by Sm. Prabha Ghosh; "Inside Condition of Spain" by Smti. Bela Mitra, and "The Direction of the National Agitation" (from 1930 to 1938) by Sm. Atreyee Mitra. There are also a few short stories and poems to engage the attention of the readers. The Editor, holding fairly advanced views on political and social matters, discusses the current events boldly and fearlessly. The magazine is well printed and nicely got-up, and deserves to be supported by those who are aspiring for National emancipation and regeneration of the country.

J. C. M.

ADVANCE INTO THE WORLD OF THE INVISIBLE

The new electroscope, which can enlarge objects to 30,000 times their size, and which is, therefore, such a great advance on the ordinary microscope, is but a foretaste of achievements that may very shortly be realised. When the wonderful new instrument was shown at the works of Siemens and Halske in Germany, the hope was expressed that it would soon be possible to exceed the enlargement possibilities of the ordinary miscroscope by 200,000 times.

The possibilities opened up by this new wonder of German technic can, at present, be only faintly judged, but, to mention only limited ones, it seems almost certain that it will be possible to detect with its aid the tiny germs of such diseases as measles, chicken-pox, influenza and the disastrous foot-and-mouth disease, which, up to the present time, have been invisible.

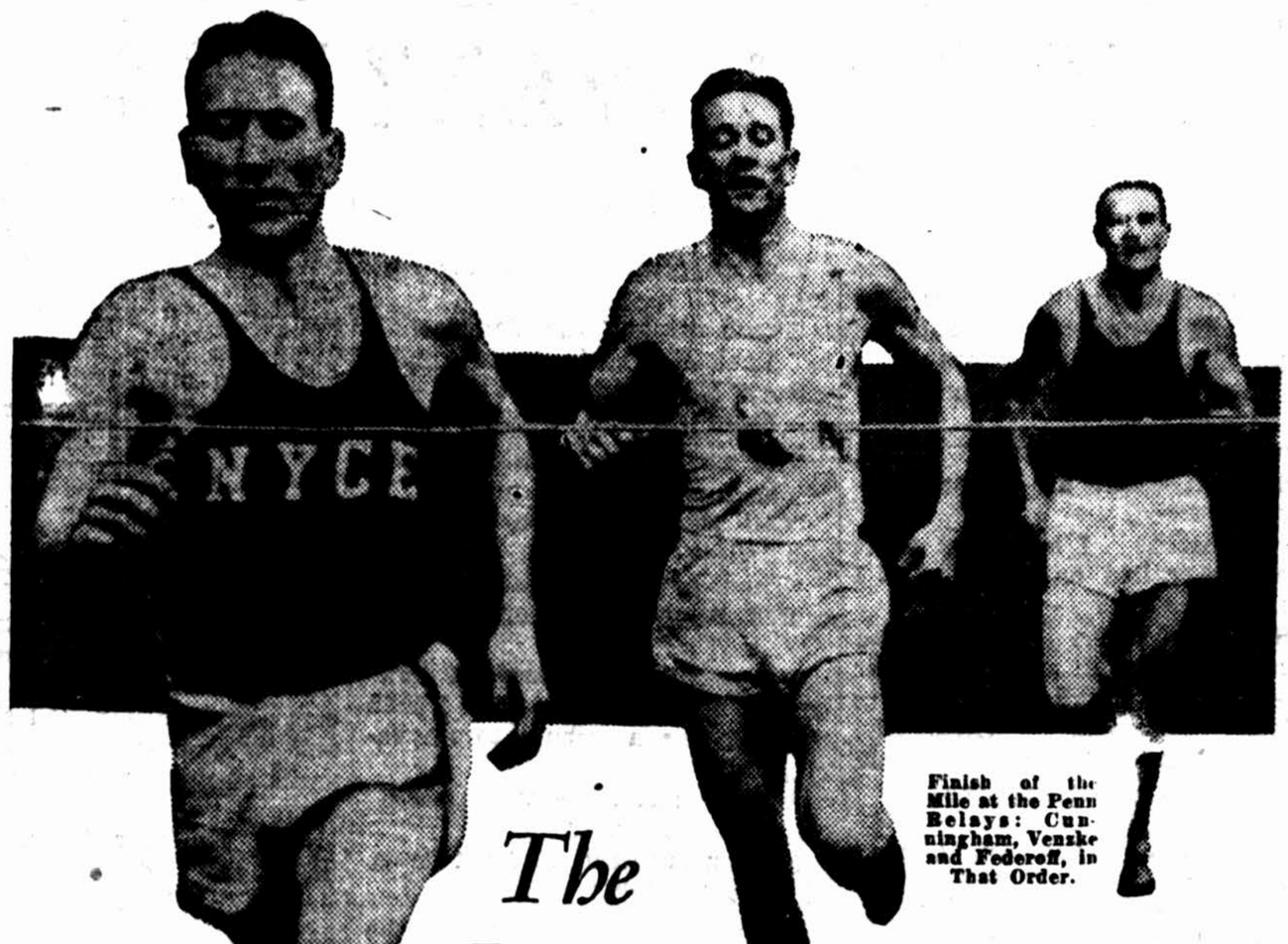
PRINCE OF MANGROL IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET

(From A Correspondent).

Another Indian cricketer plays English County Cricket. As an old boy of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, he is the third prince (after the late Ranji and Duleep) to have attained a status in English first class cricket. I refer to K. S. Nasiruddin, son of K. S. Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol State, Kathiawar.

It is hoped a bright cricket future is in store for him as in the case of his illustrious forerunners from the same province. It is encouraging to note that the very initial enterprise in first class cricket brought him 24 and 42, not out, against a strong side like the Sussex County XI.

The Young Prince from Mangrol has by this time passed the Senior Cambridge Examination with credit. He is going upto the Peterhouse, Cambridge, in October next where one hopes he will get an opportunity to play for the University side.



Finish of the Mile at the Penn Relays: Cunningham, Venzke and Federoff, in That Order.

The Penn Relays

THAT fast-moving young man in the foreground is Glenn Cunningham, winning the Invitation One-Mile Run at the recent Penn Relays at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Gene Venzke, of the New York A. C., and Ernie Federoff, of the Millrose A. A., are in second and third places, respectively.

A puzzle based on the data of the race depicted in the photograph would necessitate complex fractions in its solution; so in order to save the puzzlist a headache, we will take the liberty of changing the facts and figures a bit.

Let us suppose that the three athletes are the final runners in a four-mile relay race between the teams of the New York Curb Exchange, the New York Athletic Club and the Millrose Athletic Association. Glenn runs at the rate of 20 feet per second, Gene at the rate of 17 feet per second and Ernie at the rate of 19 feet per second. As Glenn breaks the tape, he has a lead of 6 feet over Gene, who is leading Ernie by 10 feet.

How did the runners of each team finish at the end of the third mile, assuming no time has been lost in passing the batons?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Find the Concealed Proverb

THE thriving community of Bunglos-in-the-Stix does not possess a town hall as yet. For the present, the meetings of the board of governors are held in the homes of some of the members. The debates in these meetings are very exciting, being unsurpassed in vociferousness by the disputations of the city councils of our largest cities. The shrill shouts of the wrangling members can be heard in all the ten houses of the community. This fact assures a hundred per cent attendance at the meetings, for the citizens know that they cannot avoid the town meetings by staying away from them.

The accompanying sketch of a scene at one of the town meetings in Bunglos-in-the-Stix contains a proverb, concealed in the words of the speakers. Select certain words from the balloons and arrange them in correct order to form the adage. People who have tried to follow the advice of these bits of homely wisdom known as proverbs, are well aware that these maxims often contradict each other. The proverb which forms the answer to this puzzle, for instance, is the direct opposite of the admonition: "Look before you leap."

THE MEETING WILL PLEASE COME TO ORDER.
TAKE THE HAMMER AWAY FROM THAT DODO BEFORE HE RUINS MY BRIDGE TABLE WITH IT.
I CRAVE A WORD WITH YOU.
DO NOT INTERRUPT THE CHAIRMAN.
CROSS MY NAME OFF THE MEMBERS LIST. I'M RESIGNING

(For Solution See Page 55)

How Would You Measure It?

TWO men once stood on the bank of a rather wide stream and fell into a heated discussion as to the width of the water confronting them. As one word led to another, a wager on the point was made and accepted. Presently an ingenious farmer came by, and the question was put up to him for settlement. Although the farmer himself did not know the actual width, he said he could speedily find out, and that without using any mechanical means of measurement.

The farmer walked over to the edge of the bank, held his chin steadily with one hand and with the other tilted his hat until the brim just cut the top of the bank opposite him.

Then, turning around, he noted the point at which the brim of his hat cut the level ground before him, and by pacing off the distance to that point, he was able to measure a distance equal to the width of the stream. Try this some time and see how it works out.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Back to Shakespeare

IF you start with the correct letter in the following combination, and then take every third letter, you will find a well-known quotation from Shakespeare:

HOUSE CANOE AFTER HOUR PRINT CAVE CHILD SASH SLEVE ACORN AMPLE SAD TATTA HENA MAT ACHE CAKE TACHES HE LIAC SACQUE USUAL ARBOR SEE MULCH JACUR USE STOP.

Ima's Dinner

TRY to unscramble the following dinner that was served for the assembled guests of Ima Puzzler.

MUTE HEN
I CAN SHOVE
MEN MOC SO
O BID POT ELATES S(
U DOCK RATS
GREEN COASI
A MEETS SID

(For Solution See Page 55)

Carroll's Will Puzzle

AN ingenious will puzzle devised by Lewis Carroll contains five sentences that must be answered by a different sentence, nine letters long; and each sentence is spelled with the same words used in varied order:

When are you going to make your will?
Now I think.
Shall I write it for you in pencil?
No, with ink.
When may a man leave all his money to charities?
With no kin.
What did the uncle say when he heard this?
Hint I know.
What did the nephew say when the uncle made him his heir?
Think I won!

(For Solution See Page 55)

Triple Multiplication

AT first glance this puzzle may appear to be mere child's play, but you can rest assured that Betty and Bob are up against a real poser. They are trying to put the twelve digits into the circles so that the figures in the three circles of each row will form a multiplication example. The central circle will then contain the common product of the three outer pairs of circles.

The children have succeeded in forming two rows in this fashion. The third row has them stumped, and they will have to gather up the digits and try again. Can you help them solve the problem?

(For Solution See Page 55)

IN SEARCH OF ADVENTURE

soothe the horrid bump that was fast becoming bigger and bigger, the stranger opened Darling's door with a broad, pleased grin on his face, pulled me out, waved a hand towards the crowd, and said: "Behold, the Mighty People of the Mars!"

The crowd soon gathered round me. Every one seemed to be shouting: "The Artist. The Artist. See you friend, the Artist?"

I looked round me with interest. (My head was not aching any longer. The fresh invigorating air on the planet Mars soon put an end to all pain.) All the people were big and tall and very, very handsome. Both men and women wore picturesque garments of all sorts of lovely colours. Nobody wore anything black or white.

I could not see anything beyond the crowd of people who surrounded me. Then, from a distance came shouts of "She comes, she comes." Soon the crowd parted and I saw, coming towards me a surpassingly beautiful woman. That crowd of handsome people seemed quite commonplace when compared with her. Truly she was 'a daughter of the Gods, divinely tall, and most divinely fair.'

She smiled at me charmingly, and said, in the sweetest voice I have ever heard: "Very happy to see thee, Artist. I am Princess Gracious. This is "City Beautiful, the first city of the Mighty Mars. Dost thou like it?"

"I haven't seen much of it, Princess, have I?" It was easy to talk to this princess, who was most appropriately named 'Gracious.'

"Wouldst thou like to?"

"Rather!"

"Well then, thou shalt. And I myself shall be thy guide."

I looked up at her—alas! How high I had to look up!—and gave her my best smile of thanks.

That day I saw many wonderful things, the like of which have never before been seen by mortal man. Gorgeous gardens, soul-stirring pictures, lovely dresses guranteed to make any woman's heart beat faster. But the most beautiful thing that I experienced that day in City Beautiful was the dinner which Princess Gracious and I had in a charming restaurant. I really felt as if I 'on honey dew had fed, and drunk the milk of Paradise.'

(Continued From Page 16)

After dinner the Princess said: 'Now we shall go to Square Royal where King Powerful and the Mighty People of the Mars wait to hear thee make thy beautiful word pictures."

"Word pictures?" I asked, "what on earth are word pictures?"

"On Earth? I know not what they are called on Earth. But I will inquire."

She took out a golden bead from her pocket, put it in her mouth, and shouted: "I want Silver Wiseman." (Evidently, these beads enable one to talk to people who are far away.)

"Princess Gracious, here I am" came a voice.

"Oh! Silver, what are word-pictures called on Earth?"

"Poems, Princess," came the reply.

The Princess turned to me: "Didst thou hear?"

I nodded. Now I understood. In City Beautiful there were all beautiful things except poetry. They wanted me to recite poetry. That was O. K. by me. I love poetry, and I love the sound of my own voice!

While I read all my favourite pieces from "Poets Of Our Time." the vast crowd listened with rapt attention. They clapped thunderously when I read about the butterfly.

'Whose happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower'

I exhausted the whole book in my hand, but still the crowd cried: "Some more, some more!"

I cleared my throat, and prepared to recite with vim and vigour Tennyson's "Charge Of The Light Brigade."

"Stop it, stop it!" shouted the crowd, before I had finished three verses. I was flabbergasted! I flatter myself that I recite that poem uncommonly well. It was difficult to understand the hostile attitude of the crowd, until Princess Gracious said: "They do not want a story. They only want a word picture."

Oh! So this strange crowd liked nothing but Lyric Poetry

For the next three or four hours I rattled off as many lyric poems as I could remember by heart. The crowd was enraptured, enthusiastic. They made me recite Shelley's 'Skylark' again and again.

For the fourth time I was saying:

'Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then,
as I am listening now!'

"Oh! Bravo! Bravo, Artist!" shouted the people.

"Thou art truly grand," murmured Princess Gracious.

I was mighty pleased. I bowed low, acknowledging what I then thought was a tribute to my recitation.

"Some more, some more!" Shouted the crowd.

I shook my head, and sat down. "I can't possibly," I said.

"Why not?" demanded the crowd.

"If thou art tired, thou canst rest a while," offered Princess Gracious.

"No, thank you. I'm not tired, But, I don't know any more poems."

"What dost thou mean?" A frown was gathering on her stately forehead.

"I mean, my dear Princess, just what I said. My stock is exhausted. For the life of me, I can't remember any other poem."

"Remember? Who asks thee to remember? Make a poem," she commanded.

"Yes, yes!" shouted the crowd, "make a new poem. What's the use of an Artist who cannot make a word-picture?"

"Good gracious! I can't write poetry."

"Do not lie! Thou art an Artist. Thou must make one. At once! At once!" She stamped her foot angrily.

I tried my best to compose a verse or two of poetry. But all I could manage was—

They think I am a pet, Billy.
The people of the Mars are
awf'ly silly!

When I uttered this couplet, the whole crowd became frantic. The air resounded with cries of: "Chester! Imposter! Copier of Artists! Down with cheater!"

"Quiet!" ordered King Powerful. Then, in a thundering voice: "Take the treasure casket from the Cheater's hands. And hurl the Cheater and his ugly, red chariot down to Earth. Quick!"

Rough hands pulled at the book in my hand. I fought like a devil, "It's mine, mine," I shouted; but what chance had I against an angry mob of tall, strong men and women? When I was hurled down the Mars, I was grasping tightly in my hand a small piece of dark-brown paper with gilt edges. That was all that was left of my precious "Poets Of Our Time."

When I came back to Earth, I looked around me. Yes, I was in my perfect picnic spot. And there was Darling shining brightly. Everything was the same, except that the Sun had almost set, and cow, that had been some yards away, was grazing very near me.

Half an hour later, I burst into our drawing-room and shouted: "Hullo everybody! I've had a grand adventure." I proceeded to tell them all about it.

Fali looked at me incredulously. "Do you mean to say, Sis, that you believe all this really happened?"

"Of course, it did." I maintained.

"But how do you explain that your rattle-trap could fly?" he asked.

"And that the people of the Mars spoke English"? said Mum.

"And that all this happened in such a short-time, added Dad.

"Oh! I can't explain it," I said, "but, on my honour, it all did really happen. I'm not making it up."

"You didn't make it up, but you went to sleep, and dreamt it all," declared Fali.

"Oh! Ho! I did, did I? Then how do you explain this?" And triumphantly I produced the piece of brown paper with gilt edges. 'My Poets Of Our Time' has disappeared, and this is all that is left of it."

For a moment, they all looked stunned, and didn't know what to say. Then, Fali began to laugh uproariously. "Of course, of course, the cow!" he muttered, and then again went off into peals of laughter. It was a long time before he could speak coherently. Then, he said: "I always knew you were silly, Sis, but I never dreamt you could be such a goose. Of course the cow ate up your book, and left you only the corner."

Everyone seemed to prefer this explanation to believing that my adventure had really happened. Oh! Believe me, this is a prosaic world!

It was ten minutes later that Fali's shouts brought us all running to the window. He pointed to our neighbour's cow peacefully chewing cud in the compound. "Here is a worthy citizen of the Mighty Planet Mars, who stole my sister's poetry boo.., Oh! I beg her pardon! It was her treasure box. Shall I call the police, madame adventuress?"

I aimed a cushion at him. "You Wretch!" I said. That started a regular cushion fight, my other brothers also joined in. The way we screamed, and fought, and threw cushions at each other would have warmed the hearts of Mussolini and Hitler!

"Stop that, children!" Ordered Mum. "Don't you all want dinner to-day?"

I aimed my last cushion at Fali, and ran into the dining room.

Family peace was restored as we smiled at each other over the unusually good Sunday dinner. Our cook is a treasure, and he had surpassed himself that Sunday night.

(THE END)

Regain
THRILLING NEW
VITALITY
HEMO-DRAKSOMALT
Build up a healthy constitution by taking this appetizing combination of blood-forming Haemoglobin with the juice of finest grapes and nourishing Malt Extract. Hemo-Draksomalt is pleasing and palatable and can safely be given to children.
Try a Bottle TO-DAY!
Obtainable from all Reputable Chemists

HAVE YOU A FIVE YEAR PLAN IN YOUR LIFE ?

By P. N. MOHILE

This is an age of "Five Year" Plans. Almost all the great countries of the world, have embarked upon Three-Year, Four-Year, and Five-Year Plans, some in the economic field, but most in the field of National Defence. Russia started this idea with its now famous Five Year Plan. Germany, Italy and America followed suit, and Britain and other nations soon followed in the train.

What is worth marking is the fact that in all cases some worthwhile result followed, this aiming at a specific objective. Even where they failed wholly or partly they furnished valuable guidance to the nations concerned, as to their national defects, thus awakening them to newer and greater efforts The latest instance of it is Great Britain's "Four Year" Air Armament Programme. It has revealed most unexpected defects in the progress of the Air-Armament of England, defects which, but for the definite time-programme, would not have been so patently revealed and which might have proved disastrous, in case of an actual war.

Even In Individual Lives

The moral is plain and extremely valuable even in individual lives Most of us have always dreamed of something better, bigger and happier than what we are working at, at present. A clerk might dream of owning a business of his own, a business which might render a better service to the community, and add to his scanty income. A mechanic might be dreaming of a big factory, to manufacture that new invention of his, which he hopes will mark a new era in this mechanical age, and which will provide employment to thousands. Every man or woman of us, however humbly situated he or she may be, entertains in his or her heart of heart, some secret hope of achievement, that they hope will better them or their fellow-men. Human nature is in the main good, and even if only one-fourth of the good intentions that most of us entertain, were to bear fruit, I am sure the world would be far better place to live in.

There are many things that cause this failure of our good intentions. But the commonest cause is the want of a definite programme for achieving the thing that we want to see done. If there is one thing more than another that distinguishes the man, who has made himself a success by his own efforts, from the man who has remained where he was or worse still who has slid down the slippery ladder of worldly success. It is the want of action in the right direction. But how can one act in the right direction, when one is ignorant of what must be done, when it must be done, and what direction the effort must take, to stand even a moderate chance of success?

This is where an individual five-year plan comes in handy. In the first place, it starts you thinking as to what must be done. That is the first step to action. Next, it obliges you to take stock of your position, see what you have got and what you want, enables you to gaze the obstacles in your path, and obliges you to devise means to overcome them. In short, a definite plan makes concrete, what often is a fine and valuable 'Idea' in your mind. It is like the self-starter of your car. It makes the start easy and that is generally the most difficult thing, in anything worth-while.

Determine What You Will Do

But, most valuable of all is the habit that it forces you to adopt the habit of thinking out for yourself, the habit of starting things for yourself, the habit of devising means to meet and overcome the obstacles that arise in your way and finally, if you are really a determined man, the habit of doing little things successfully, which lays the foundations of greater success later on.

Therefore, whatever your ambition whether it be to rise in your present position, or to get a better one to go into business for yourself, or to shine in some particular field, which appeals to you irrespective of other considerations determine today, what you will do to further it, in the next five years. Chalk out a well-timed programme, and try to work it out and at the end of the next five years, see for yourself if you have not arrived somewhere, on the way to your goal.

"The way to hell is paved with good intentions", they say. The only way to avoid this hell is, to take some action about your intentions and nothing helps here so much, as a definite, timed programme. Try it and see the difference it makes in your life.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Sept. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

3. Bro. Nader B. Engineer.
4. Sis. Kumudini Mhatre.
5. Bro. Arung Nandra.
6. Sis. A. Gourikutty.
7. Bro. Eruch Bathena.
8. Bro. S. Amaluddin.
9. Sis. Sohini Gupte.
10. Sis. Indu Modak.
11. Bro. Ratu Dalal.
12. Bro. Edward Arthur.
13. Sis. Leela Mahajan.
14. Bro. Ram Krishna Naik.
15. Bro. Sarad Lele.
16. Sis. Dhun Sethna.
17. Bro. Kashi Nath Sankhe.

Greetings also to the following who sent "Kaiser-i-Hind" Birthday Coupons. (From Aug 26 to Sept. 17, 1938):—

1. Bro. B. Ramnath Nayak.
2. Sis. Taraben Gajanan Gupte.
3. Sis. Kathleen Reuben.
4. Bro. Anand Deshmukh.
5. Bro. B. S. Kothawala
6. Bro. Malcolm Birdi
7. Sis. Savita Shroff
8. Sis. Nandini Chaubal
9. Bro. M. G. Wanjara
10. Bro. F. M. Washa
11. Sis. C. P. Keshkar
12. Bro. Alex D'Silva
13. Bro. F. J. Antia
14. Sis. Mary Francis
15. Bro. S. R. Javali
16. Bro. K. A. Bhedhwar
17. Sis. Azra Saifuddin
18. Bro. C. G. Naidu
19. Bro. Kurshed Bunshah
20. Bro. Abhaya Kumar
21. Sis. Sohini Dhru
22. Bro. S. K. Prabhu
23. Sis. Kundabala Tipnis
24. Sis. Roshan Irani
25. Sis. Freny Dalal
26. Bro Kersi Surveyor
27. Bro. Wasudev Khare

Please note that names of those who have filled up the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Birthday Coupons will receive Greetings through these columns.

CHESS AND ORIGIN.

A Young Indian prince, named Behub, ruled his subjects in a cruel manner. A Brahmin, Nassir by name, was deeply grieved at this, and undertook to bring the prince to reason. Accordingly, he invented a new game called chess, in which the king is powerless alone, and is protected by ever the humblest of his subjects, while he could possibly be brought to ruin by the loss of a single individual.

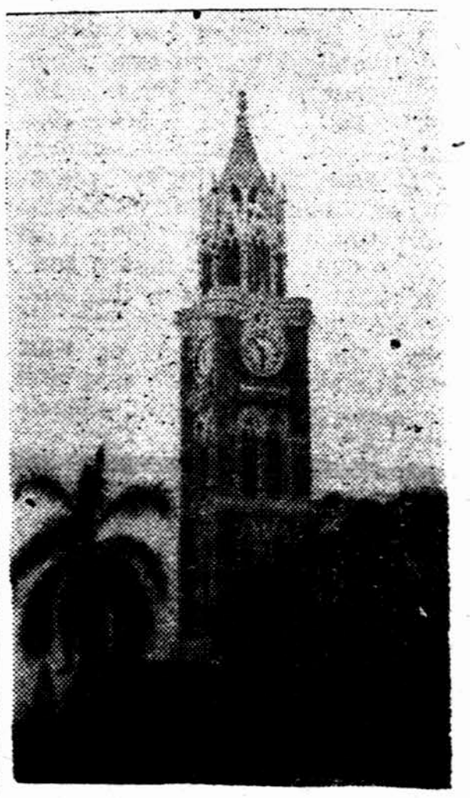
The fame of this new invention soon reached the ears of Prince Behub, who summoned the Brahmin to his court, and declared his wish to learn the game. So he came to teach the prince the movements of the chessmen, and make the game an object-lesson in good government. In this he succeeded. The prince was much struck by what he had learnt about the game and the qualities of a good ruler. He informed the Brahmin that he wished to reward him handsomely, and asked him to state his own terms.

To the powerful and wealthy prince, Nassir's terms seemed almost frivolous. He pointed to the chess-board and demanded as many grains of wheat as would result from allowing one grain for the first square, and then doubling the number of grains for each successive square. For instance, the single grain for the first square, when doubled, would give two for the second, and that doubled would give four grains for the third square, and so on, until the sixty-four squares on the board were accounted for. The number of grains for each square, when added together, would be ample reward for him.

'It is but a small request,' said worthy of a monarch to bestow.'

Nassir, however, persisted in his demand, so the prince rather contemptuously ordered the required quantity of corn to be given to him. His officials then began calculating the amount, and in a little while the superintendents of the public granaries hurried to the palace in a state of great consternation. The required quantity of corn that had seemed trivial in the eyes of the prince was really so enormous that not only his own kingdom but even all Hindustan would be unable to grant it.

Prince Behub was filled with admiration at the ingenuity of the Brahmin's request, and appointed him his chief minister, so



Bombay University Tower.
(Photo by K. Chhugani).

that the kingdom became in time a prosperous and happy one.

An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless
Kind words so short to speak.
But whose echo is endless—
The world is wide,
These things are small.
They may be nothing—
But they are all!

LUCY LADS.

Inventors of the simplest devices have often reaped fortunes from their efforts.

The man who invented the roller skate raked in more than Rs. 3,000,000 from his cute gadget. Rubber tips for lead pencils yielded the man who thought of it Rs. 300,000 a year, and Rs. 7,500,000 was earned by the man who invented shoe laces.

The ordinary umbrella earned more than Rs. 30,000,000 for its inventor and the man who made the first steel writing pens received an enormous fortune. The inventor of the metallic heel-plate for shoes sold 143,000,000 a year and made more than Rs 4,500,000

MATTERS GEOGRAPHICAL.

The most northerly town is Hammerfest, Norway, 275 miles north of th Arctic Circle.

The most southerly town is Magallanes (Punta Arenas) in Chile, near Cape Horn.

The important towns on (or very near) the Equator are Nairobi in Kanya, and Singapore in Malay Peninsula.

The hottest regions in the world are the North-West Sahara, the coast of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and the Thar (desert) of Sind, North-West India. Here shade temperatures frequently rise to 130 Fahrenheit.

ALL CHANGE!

This simple game puts life into a party Arrange some chairs in a circle. There should be one fewer than the number of players.

Each player is allotted the name of a railway station. When all are seated, the odd player stands in the centre and calls out the names of two stations.

The players who represent the stations called must get up and change places. While they are doing this, the player who has called the names must try to capture a vacant seat.

The one left out then proceeds to call the stations. It adds excitement to the game if the one in the centre occasionally calls "All change." Then everyone must rise and change places.

A STRING TRICK.

Cut two pieces of string each eighteen inches long and place them side by side on the table. Find the exact centre of both lengths and tie them together with a small piece of the same kind of string.

Hold the string so that your friends cannot see the centre of the knot. Your finger and thumb will cover the knot. Thread four or five keys on the double string, taking them down to the centre so that they cover the small knot.

Then take one end of the string and cross it over; take the opposite end and cross it over and at the same time invite one of your friends to hold the other two strings. Tell them to give them a sharp tug.

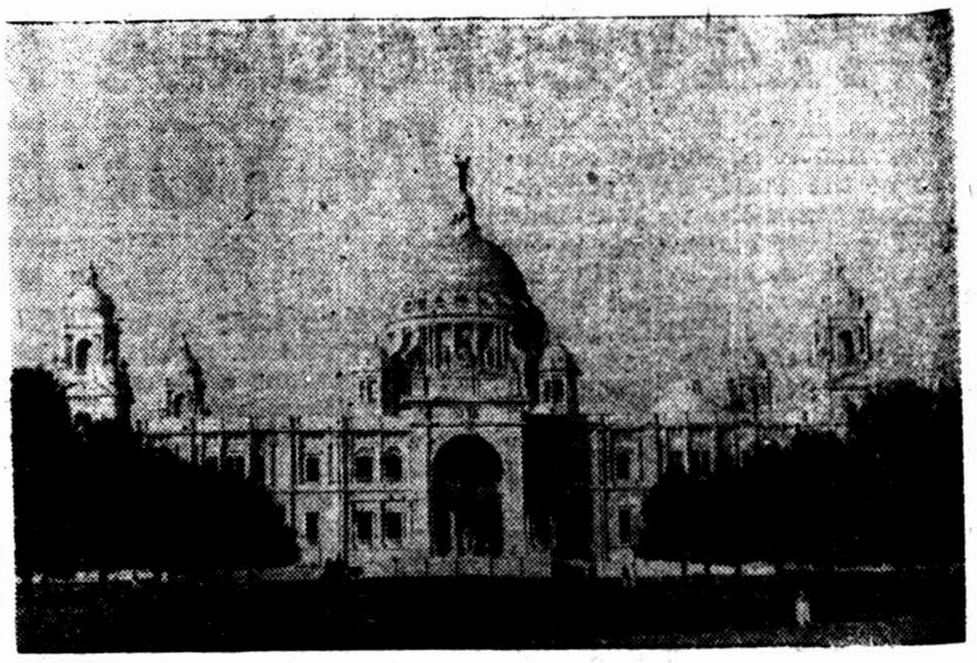
The keys will fall to the floor, leaving you and your friend with one piece of string each. The small piece, of string that you used to tie the the lengths together breaks, and allows the keys to fall.

EASILY GUESSED.

Grandma usually had something nice to eat in her bag when she came to visit little Kamala.

"Ah! I wonder what you have brought in your bag to-day, grandma?" said Kamala, as soon as the greetings were over.

"Oranges, my dear," replied grandma. "And if you can guess how many you may have them both!" she added.



Dignified Calcutta.
(Photo by Nagindas Mehta).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

Miss Betty Green who was selected the champion model for advertising illustrations by Pacific Advertising Clubs Association at Los Angeles, was awarded the title of "Model Model" after judges from various advertising clubs had looked over scores of faces and figures that the public of America sees in the advertisements for various products.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Hints On Self-Treatment

In reply to three of its readers the "H and S." outlines the following system to cure "Acidity", "Alopecia" and "Unsteady Nerves."

ACIDITY.

As you are subject to acidity your diet should be selected from soups made with milk and strained vegetables, soft green vegetables; preferably steamed, dairy produce, white kinds of fish, poultry, lean lamb or mutton, liver, cereals, brown bread, milk puddings, custard, junket, fruit stewed with very little sugar, baked apple or banana, etc. You should restrict your consumption of white bread, potatoes, cakes and pastry, jams, preserves and sweets, and avoid rich food, fried food, twice-cooked meat, game, shell-fish, spices, condiments, vinegar, pickles.

ALOPECIA.

The type of alopecia with which you are affected is usually the result of worry and run-down conditions. The patches tend to disappear in time but the growth of the new hair can be hastend by painting with iodine, carbolic lotions, or by applications of ultra-violet rays, the object of treatment being to keep up a stimulated circulation of the scalp. It takes at least six weeks before any new hair starts to appear, and at first it may come white, but later will turn to the natural colour. You should endeavour to improve your general health by deep breathing and exercises every day, followed by a cold bath and rub down and regular exercise in the open air. You should take a daily dose of a saline, drink water freely, and sip a glass of hot water and lemon juice on rising and retiring. Include in your diet plenty of fresh fruit, salads, green and root vegetables, milk and dairy produce, and take Iron Jelloids.

UNSTEADY NERVES

To improve your condition you should practise deep breathing and a few light exercises every morning, followed by a cold bath and rub down. Get regular exercise in the open air and take up one of the P. C courses advertised in "Health and Strength." A course of Phosferine would be of benefit, and you should include in your diet fresh fruit, figs, dates, raisins and dried fruits, green and root vegetables, cereals, brown bread, dairy produce, etc., and meat in moderation. Take a daily dose of a saline, drink water freely, and sip a glass of hot water on rising and retiring.

Pretzel Kingdom

THE Kingdom of Pretzel on the Lager was ravaged by a terrible dragon which preyed upon the helpless peasantry. This monster had a band of gold around its neck, and the king of Pretzel promised the hand of his daughter to the hero who would bring him this band. Since the only way this band could be obtained was by lopping off the dragon's head, the king figured to get rid of the pest at the same time.

Two heroes set out for the dragon's lair. Frank Fearless chopped off the creature's head with the first cut of his sword, and Donald Dimwit speared the ring with the first thrust of his rapier. Thus Frank got the glory and Donald got the ring. Donald was not so sure that the golden hair of the king's daughter did not come out of a peroxide bottle, but the gold band seemed the real McCoy. So, to be on the safe side, Donald cut the ring in half, planning to keep one part of it for himself. Unfortunately, the band must have become badly twisted in the battle, for instead of two separate parts, Donald found he had two entwined rings.

"Honesty is the best policy, after all," thought Donald, and took the two entwined halves to the king. The monarch refused to accept the parts unless Donald fitted them into a single piece. But try as the hero might, he could not recollect how they had originally been. The rings, moreover, proved to be a cheap imitation of gold; he could not pawn them any place. In despair he went to a baker shop, hoping to exchange them for a loaf of bread.

The baker was overjoyed at the sight of the twisted rings. "Just the design I've been looking for," he told Donald. "I've invented a new kind of salted biscuit and I want a novel, distinctive shape for it."

So Donald was employed by the baker to make the forms of the new pastry, which was called "pretzel," after the kingdom where it originated. All this, however, did not solve the poser of the rings. What was the original form of the rings before Donald cut them in half?

Make the two pretzel forms by pasting together the ends of two strips of paper after making a complete loop in each of them. Then try fitting them together into a single piece.

(For Solution See Page 55)

NEW RADIUM HOSPITAL IN STOCKHOLM

A Remarkable Institution

The "Radium Home", as the new hospital for radium treatment is called, an annex to the new Caroline Hospital in Stockholm, but otherwise an independent institution, was opened for the public a short time ago. It is quite a remarkable hospital and clinic inasmuch as it embodies all the latest experience in this field, having been erected and equipped under the supervision of Professor Gosta Forsell, the eminent authority on radiology. It is interesting also from the fact that the nucleus of the funds was derived from money given by the Swedish people to King Gustaf on his 70th birthday, which gift according to the king's desire was contributed to the cause of cancer research and therapeutics.

In addition to the purely technical innovations, the hospital is laid out and furnished with conveniences and comforts for the benefit of its particular clientele, which is largely composed of persons who have to come to Stockholm from the provinces. The general waiting-room outside the dispensary has thus a fountain and playground for children, a refreshment bar, and there are also other waiting-rooms, smoking-room and resting-rooms for out-patients.

The hospital has five rooms for radium treatment and a number of wards for three and six patients in each. Altogether there are beds for 100 patients in public wards. Rigorous safety measures are introduced for the protection of doctors and nurses. The radium is stored in special safes which are inspected daily. Four inches thick lead screen are placed in front of the nurses when taking radium tubes out of the safes. The teleradium department is situated in the cellar, where the walls are constructed of five feet thick concrete mixed with iron ore for preventing penetration of the rays.

Over 80 per cent of the patients are out-patients who come for daily treatment lasting 1 to 1½ hours. The staff of physicians, nurses and assistants number 130, thus exceeding the number of in-patients. The doctors are never required to write, as dictaphones are installed all-round, and the signal and communication system is on an elaborate scale and especially adapted to the conditions at hand.

PAGEANTRY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Continued From Page 4)

vakia has many groups of costumes distinguished one from another by shape, material, colour, and decorations. In more prosperous districts the costumes are gay in colour and material, in poorer districts they are simpler, but they are never without their picturesqueness.

The tourist who wishes to admire all the magnificence of Slovak costumes should visit Slovak villages during church festivals, such as the Resurrection, Ascension, Corpus Christi, Holy Ghost, the local holy day, etc. On such occasions every visitor will be deeply impressed by the beautiful costumes and songs of the people.

Love Of Songs

The Slovaks are great lovers of songs and poetry. They include in their songs everything surrounding them to the smallest detail; mountains, valleys, cliffs, flowers, trees, and animals. This is why Slovak songs are so varied in their scope. We find many elegiac, love and epic songs often full of quaint humour and healthy popular philosophy. These folk songs are an inexhaustible treasury of melody, comprising about 1,700 songs. They are remarkable for their wealth of musical values, and many composers have found in them inspiration for their works.

The Slovaks are characteristic and original not only in their costumes and songs, but in their wooden buildings, ceramics, and in many branches of home industry. In old customs, legends, and dances, the simple and frank spirit of the Slovak people can best be seen. A Slovak village is a harmonious unit, and its beauty is increased by the splendid surroundings.

It is impossible to describe everything that Czechoslovakia offers the visitor who comes to see the pageantry; a visit to such typical Slovak places as Cicmamy, Detva, Zliechov, Trencianska, Tepla, Piestamy, Omsenie, Terchova, etc., will show what Czechoslovakia means from this point of view.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

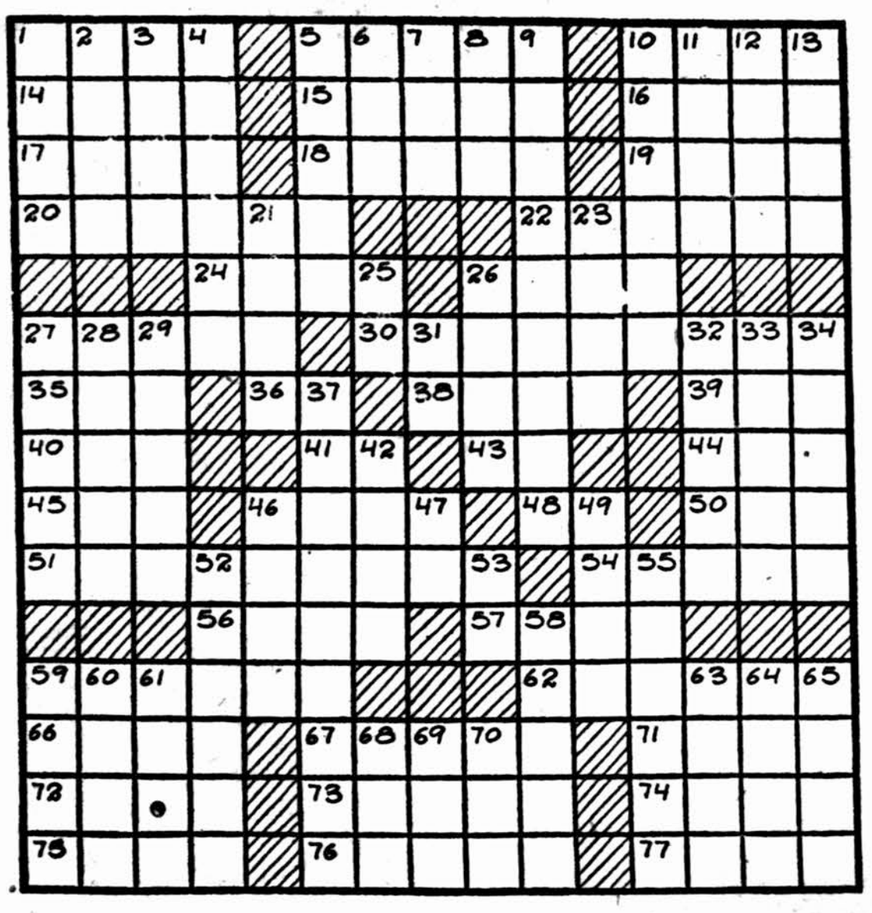
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE WITH QUESTIONS

HORIZONTAL

1—Close noisily.
5—What is the capital of the French protectorate of Tunisia?
10—Scottish Highlander.
14—Dwell.
15—Separate
16—Lowest female voice.
17—Persian poet.
18—Slacken.
19—Who received the Nobel peace award while a senator in 1912?
20—What was the epithet for the patron goddess of Athens?



22—Zealous.
24—The cow was sacred to what Egyptian goddess?
26—Joint in the middle of the leg.
27—What American patriot wrote the "Age of Reason"?
30—Create.
35—Make a mistake.
36—Part of "to be."
38—Cloth measures.
39—School of whales.
40—Sooner than.
41—Each (abbr.)
43—Symbol for tellurium.
44—Consumed.
45—Range of perception.
46—Glasswort.
48—Make.
50—Deface.
51—Who wrote "Kidnapped"?
54—Who determined the insularity of Greenland?
56—Combining form: Indian.
57—Who is considered the father of English socialism?
59—Exhausted of energy.
62—Fisherman.
66—Sadie Thompson is the chief character in what play?
67—Opponent.
71—Jot.
72—Seaport city of Algeria.
73—Eradicate.
74—Substantive.
75—Bristle-like organ.
76—Sandy tracts by the sea.
77—Eject.

VERTICAL

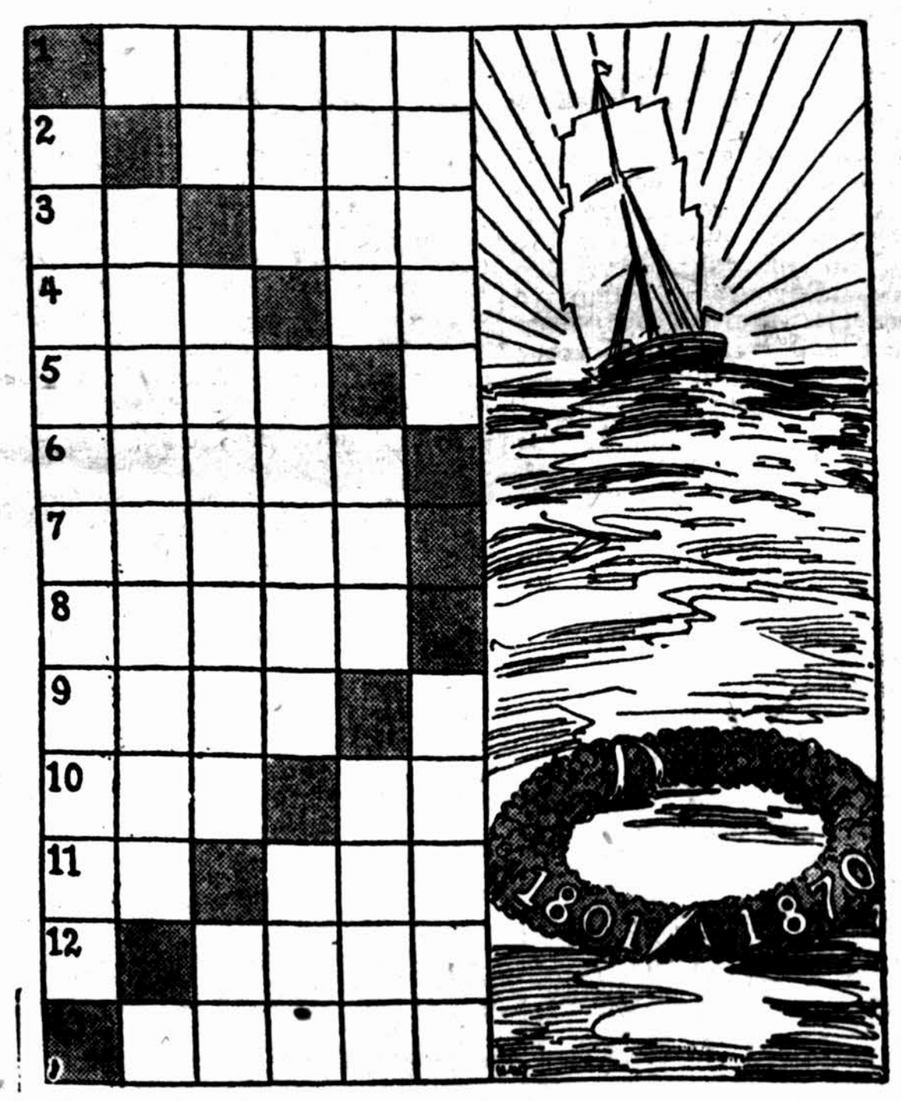
1—Water spilled about.
2—What is the capital of Peru?
3—Pertaining to a grandparent.
4—What magician appears in Arthurian romance?
5—Ankles.
6—Utilize.
7—Nothing.
8—Feminine name.
9—Hexagonal.
10—What great American singer made her debut in "Louise" in 1900: Mary ———?
11—Fragrant resin.
12—English public school.
13—Tennis star.
21—On the ocean.
23—Portuguese coins.
25—Therefore.
26—Plaited petticoat.
27—Peers.
28—Judgment.
29—What singer appeared in the motion picture, "High, Wide and Handsome": ——— Dunne?
31—Concerning.
32—Lizard.
33—Members of a Mongolian tribe.
34—Abrasive.
37—Followed an intricate course.
42—In addition.
46—What city of Ohio is the seat of the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery?
47—Maiden loved by Zeus.
49—Free to be entered.
52—In what city is the famous Prater Park?
53—Negative.
55—Machine.
58—What title is given to the oldest son of the king of England?
59—Greek god of war.
60—Travel cost.
61—Authoritative sanction.
63—Appear in an exaggerated form.
64—Case for small articles.
65—Rave.
69—Wrath.
69—Vehicle.
70—Peer Gynt's mother.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Hillbilly's Problem

ZEKE ANFINE never did amount to shucks, when it come to pitchin' hay; but durned if thet boy can't think up the most consarnedest puzzles. Take this here one, now. All you got to do is to draw one continuous line through all the parts of the letters spelling the name of a garden tool. Thet looks easier'n fallin' off'n a log, but here's the point. You can cross the lines makin' up the letters as often as you want to, but never cross any of the other lines in the drawing. Watch yourself on this one.

(For Solution See Page 55).



Puzzler's Biography

SUBSTITUTE words in the place of the numbers in the following biographical sketch. If the correct words are chosen and are written in the horizontal rows of the diagram corresponding to their numbers, the shaded rows, read downward, will spell the name of the man who is the subject of the biography.

A (11) American sea fighter was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on July 5, 1801. In 1808 he was adopted by Commander (8) of the United States Navy, and subsequently entered the navy as a midshipman. Though young in years, the midshipman was no (3) in fighting, as he proved in March, 1814, when he took a distinguished part in a battle with the British ships Cherub and Phoebe.

The (5) qualities of the boy won him rapid promotion, and during the Mexican War we find him in command of a sloop blockading the port of (13). Though a Southerner by birth, this naval officer volunteered his services in (6) of the Union during the Civil War. On April 24, 1862, he led his squadron in a (1) dash past the Confederate forts guarding New Orleans. In spite of the (10) suffered by his flagship, he succeeded in sinking the enemy (7), enabling General (12) to occupy the city. Two years later, at Mobile Bay, he ran the gauntlet of enemy torpedoes to attack the hostile fleet stationed in the (2). After the war, he went on an extended (4) of European (9), before retiring to Portsmouth, N. H., where he died in 1870.

DROP-A-LETTER

FILL in the missing words in the following lines. Each succeeding word drops one letter. The first word is given in italics:

The ship rode in an *eastern* bay,
Asleep ****** the master lay.
A ***** and rugged man was he,
Who, like a ****, was at home at sea.
Like a swooping ***, he caught his prey,
Whenever an ** came his way;
But while due *, the needle kept,
He in his cabin always slept.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

DON'T LET HEAD-ACHES KEEP YOU IN!
Saridon
ANALGESIC TABLETS
10 Saridon
ONE of these marvellous tablets removes your pain in seven minutes. They are so quick and powerful in action and yet so harmless too!
Saridon
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Five or Six Day Tests Between England & Australia?

Four Days Are Insufficient To Get Definite Result

By A. E. R. Gilligan (England and Sussex) In "The Cricketer"

Let me go straight to my point and say that in my opinion the death knell of the four day Test Matches between England and Australia, as played in this country, has been sounded in a proper manner

The 1938 series, so far, has been extremely interesting, and we have witnessed three splendid games played to the hilt: but two of them, resulting in draws, were spoilt by reason of the fact that if five days had been allotted, we should probably have had two English victories

Why then did we stick to the four day Tests? I am glad to see that both the English and Australian Boards of Control are going to examine this vexed question from every angle, and all of us will await their decision with keen anticipation.

Nearly everyone with whom I chatted after the Lord's Test said: "Why on earth do we continue playing only four days?: what's the sense of it?: why can't we get a result?: we're heartily sick and tired of these indefinite results, and it is about time that we put our house in order."

Well, we have now arrived at the stage where Australia is dormie one, and even supposing England is lucky enough to win the Final Match at the Oval, we shall then be all square on the series.*

If we had had five or six days allotted instead of four, I think I am being fair in saying that the score would read England 2, Australia 1, and what a thrilling struggle there would have been at the Oval

I am strongly advocating that six days should be allotted for future Tests in this country, with Saturday starts in all the games.

It does not follow that these Test Matches will last the full six days, but it is a tremendous advantage to know that a definite result is practically assured in the majority of them.

When our team goes to Australia, every match is fought to a finish, and you have the satisfaction of knowing exactly where you stand.

Over here it is different, and since the War 50 per cent. of the Tests have been drawn. A most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Whenever I have said recently that the Tests in England should be played out, the first remark that is made to me is "But this will interfere with county cricket, won't it?"

Why should county cricket be considered in a year when these titanic struggle take place between England and Australia? After all, some of our counties can only live on the share allotted to them from these matches both here and Australia, and I, for one, should like to see county cricket take a very second place. Does Australia allow the Sheffield Shield matches to come before Test Matches out there? No: Test cricket comes first, and the same procedure should be adopted in England.

With regard to six day Tests, I am not certain that the Boards of Control will grant them yet, but perhaps in 20 years' time this will be the order of the day.

I rather think that an experiment will be made with five day Tests, with a Saturday start, beginning with the 1942 series in England.

This will be a step in the right direction anyway. Of course, there will be some opposition to the extension from four to five days, the same as there was when three day Tests had another day added making four in all; but surely what the majority of our sporting public desire most of all is the assurance of a definite result—win lose.

There is another point which enters into this discussion and that is our wickets.

If we go back to the sporting type of wickets, such as we saw in the fourth Test at Leeds, then five days may be too many. But, judging by the Tests played at Trent Bridge and Lord's the wickets there were definitely made for five day matches, provided, of course, that the weather remained fine throughout. Lord's, I think, provided exactly the type of wicket required for five day Tests: it was more helpful to the bowlers than that of Trent Bridge, and towards the end we witnessed a fine struggle between Bradman and Verity, with Bradman rising to great heights and saving the match for Australia.

If there had been five days I think Hammond would have declared at Nottingham, and England would also have batted a second time instead of making Australia follow-on.

Four days therefore are insufficient, so before we receive another visit in four years' time, I sincerely trust that an extension will be agreed upon by the respective Boards of Control.

And that is exactly what very many of us keenly desire.

*England won the Final Test by an innings and 579 runs.

UNFAMILIAR CRICKET RECORDS

During his career S. Haigh (Yorkshire) took 1,940 wickets in matches played in England. Of this number 1,138 (58.65 per cent.) were bowled. In 1902 he took 158 wickets, 128 (81 per cent.) being "bowled" or l.-b.-w."

E. L. R.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Alwai Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI

Stamp Collectors' Corner

U. S. Presidential Series

(BY MURIEL NISSEN).

The tenth stamp of U. S. Presidential series has appeared, bearing the portrait of Andrew Jackson.

The severe simplicity of Miss Elaine Rawlinson's splendid stamp design lends itself somewhat more readily to a presentation of the patrician features of Washington and Jefferson than to a portrayal of Andrew Jackson's rugged countenance.

Jackson was born in 1767, died in 1845, and held office as the seventh president of his country from 1829 to 1837. He had no aspirations to that high office during his early years, and it is odd that in an age when men like Clay, Webster and Calhoun were devoting all their energies to attaining the presidential chair; it should be given to one who had never sought it.

Although Andrew Jackson was a lawyer by profession and a politician through circumstance, he was first and foremost a military man. Unlike his predecessors in the Presidency, his background was not an aristocratic one. In fact, it closely approximates that of his most famous successor, Lincoln. He was born on March 15, 1767 in a sparsely settled section of the Carolinas. The exact place of Jackson's birth remains a matter of speculation, the honour being claimed by both North and South Carolina. His fighting instincts proclaimed themselves early, and his independent spirit almost cost him a hand on an occasion when a British officer on a raiding expedition requested the turbulent youth to black his boots. Young Andrew refused and received a sabre cut that grievously wounded his hand.

By the end of the Revolution, the boy had lost his parents and two brothers. He was alone in the world and drifted about, supporting himself by odd jobs. He was not lacking in ambition by any means, and after a law course and brief practice period was appointed public prosecutor at the age of twenty-one.

Many careers were compressed into the next few years. Jackson served as state senator, judge of the Tennessee supreme court, store keeper and plantation owner.

The War of 1812 gave Andrew Jackson the big opportunity of his life. Always an ardent hater of the British, always ready for battle, he welcomed the chance to return to military life. He was forty-five years old at the outbreak of the war, which brought him from the obscurity of frontier life to fame as the hero of New Orleans. Much of the success he attained through the war came as the result of disregarding official orders. On one occasion at New Orleans he arrested a judge who resisted his enforcement of martial law. Jackson was afterwards fined 1,000 dols. by the irate court, but thirty years later Congress refunded the amount with interest.

At the end of the conflict Jackson was probably the most conspicuous man in the United States, and well content to rest on his laurels and return to private life. Politics, however, soon claimed him for her own, and his life therein was turbulent indeed, and much too active to be compressed into small column. He achieved the presidency in 1828 and was re-elected for a second term. He left office with popularity undiminished, and even his enemies claimed that Old Hickory could be president for life if he so desired. Instead, he chose retirement at "The Hermitage," his home in Tennessee, where he died on June 8th, 1845.

Temperance Priest Honoured

It is just one hundred years ago that Father Theobald Mathew, Capuchin priest, began his temperance crusade. The event has now been commemorated on two stamps of the Irish Free State, a 2 pence brown and 3 pence blue. The design is a profile portrait of the priest, with a Gaelic inscription, translated as, "Here goes in the name of God." This was the phrase used by Father Mathew when he signed the first abstinence pledge. This was on April 10th, 1838, and sixty followers put their signatures after his. So began the movement which for the next twenty years was to be carried through Ireland, England and America, resulting in millions of pledges for total abstinence.

First Air Mail Stamps

Vatican City has been issuing stamps for the past ten years but air mails have never appeared in its philatelic roster. Now a set of eight adhesives has been issued for air mail use and the high quality of their design, the original interpretations of flight presented and the beauty of printing will give them high ranking in postal art.

The 25 centesimi, sepia, and 1 lira, purple, present a statue of St. Peter, by Michelangelo. At the bottom is the inscription, "Tu es Petrus" (Thou art Peter).

The 50c. olive-green, and 2L., ultramarine, depict a white dove with an olive branch in its beak, flying above St. Peter's Square. In the background are the Vatican Library and Palace. The inscription reads, "Portans Ramum Olivae" (Carrying an Olive Branch).

The flight of Elijah into heaven provides the design on the 75c. claret and 5 L. gray-green values. Here the inscription is, "Et Ascendia Elias Perturbinem in Coelum" (And Elijah Ascended through a whirlwind into Heaven).

On the 80c., blue and 10L. violet, we see a group of six angels surrounding a tiny hut, above which are the haloed figures of the Madonna and Child. The house is the Holy House of Loreto, the birth-place of the Holy Mother. Translated, the inscription reads, "Virgin of Loreto, protect those in flight."

Another Produce Stamp

Bulgaria has sent out another addition to her National Produce series. The current pair is devoted to tobacco, and the stamps are issued as before, two adhesives in the same design and value, differing only in colour. This design pictures a large tobacco leaf and a bundle of leaves, and appears on a 14lb. stamp in brown and red-brown.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamps bear the inscription "Shqipenia" as the country designation?
2. The allegory of electricity harnessing light to a waterwheel appears on what stamp?
3. On what stamp will you find a picture of the S. S. "Rex"?
4. Sir Walter Raleigh has been portrayed on what stamp?
5. The picture of a queen weaving appears on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1 Vincente Lopez is a hero of the Argentine Republic, upon whose stamps you will find him.

2. On a stamp issued by the Azores in 1895 you will see a picture of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes.

3. Victoria Falls are pictured on a stamp of Rhodesia issued in 1905.

4. The scene showing cattle at a river appears on a 1932 stamp of Bechuanaland Protectorate.

5. On an adhesive issued by Newfoundland in 1931 you will find salmon leaping falls.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

What we think or what we know or what we believe is, in the end, of little consequence—the only thing of consequence is what we do.
—RUSKIN.

It's A Queer World

Man-Eating Rabbit.

Twenty ambulance men and six nurses attended Sussex County Agricultural Society's Show at Midhurst. The most important casualty they had was a man bitten on the thumb by a rabbit.

Sleep Hiking.

What is probably a record in somnambulism is reported from Ferozepore, where Pandit Ramrakha went to sleep as usual on Sunday night and woke up next morning at Kasur railway station, 16 miles away. The route lies along a dangerously steep canal bank.

A Black Sheep ran into a cul-de-sac, chased by a dog; leaped a four-foot gate; jumped through a window into a house; knocked over table at which some people were having breakfast; smashed crockery and ornaments, and smothered the food in broken glass.

Proxy Prisoner.

For a recognised scale of fees, a Polish woman offers to exchange identity papers with women condemned to prison and serve their sentences. Band of women smugglers paid her 10s. to spend three days in prison. But she has been found out, and is now serving a term on her own account.

WHERE THEY HAVE TO SOLVE 'ALL POSERS

The librarian at a big public library needs to be a mine of information, a perambulating encyclopaedia, gazetteer and crossword solver in one person. The Croydon Public Library has a reputation that is world-wide, and from all parts of Great Britain the Colonies, the United States and Europe, people write, 'phone or telegraph their queries for out-of-the-way information.

Here are a few specimens of the questions Croydon is expected to answer, and does.

Are there more acres in Yorkshire than words in the Bible? Where is Tattar Mossen? How many kinds of paper are produced in Britain every year? What are Crystal and Ruby weddings? What are the steps of the Maypole dance? What is the state of the tide at 4 p.m. on Friday next at Lowestoft?

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar".
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. Subbaroyan's Broadcast Talk From Madras

Impressions Of Anglo-Australian Test Matches

MADRAS (By Mail).

"England and Australia Tests have still the same hold on the crowd in England as well as in Australia and in the last Test as much as £ 19,500 was taken which shows that the series of Tests between the two countries has not lost its hold on the English Cricketing public" observed Dr. P. Subbaroyan, President, Board of Control for Cricket in India in a broadcast from Madras station of All-India Radio on last Monday night on "Anglo-Australian Cricket Tests."

Dr. Subbaroyan said "The struggle between England and Australia in Cricket dates back to the visit of Lillywhite's side to Australia in 1876-1877 followed by the visit of Lord Harris in 1878-79 and, since then, there have been as many as 77 test matches played in Australia between England and Australia of which the Englishmen have won 34 and Australia 41, 2 Test matches having been drawn.

In England 66 Test matches have been played of which Australia has won 16, England 21 and 29 matches been drawn. The large number of draws in England is due to the fact that Test matches in Australia are now played to a finish, whereas in England 4 days are allotted to each Test match except that the last Test is always played to a finish now, if the rubber has not been won by a margin of at least 2 matches before the Oval Test commences. There has been a great deal of controversy of late whether Test matches in England should be played to a finish as in Australia, but the timeless Test at the Oval, this year, has conclusively proved that such matches will not do in England and will eventually not attract the crowd, so. The question really is whether 4 or 5 days should be allotted to the Test in England. Of the two matches that were finished this year, one was over in 3 days and the other in four days. I have therefore come to the conclusion that timeless Tests will not do in England though five days might be given for each Test when the next Australian team visits England.

BRADMAN'S RECORDS

Proceeding Dr. Subbaroyan said "Bradman has broken all records as far as Anglo-Australian Test is concerned, though at present owing to Hutton's great innings, he does not hold the individual record, but, for the treble and double centuries, he still holds the record as he has 2 scores of over 300 and 7 scores of over 200 and he has made as many as 15 centuries in England and Australia Tests. He, also, holds the record for the largest number of runs made in England-Australia Tests, having scored 3841 in 46 innings with an average of 91.27.

HOBBS' RECORD

Hobbs is the only other batsman who has scored over 3,000 runs in the series and he made 3,636 in 71 innings and has an average of only 54.26. Hobbs, himself, scored as many as 12 centuries in England versus Australia Tests. It is very difficult to judge who is the better batsman, whether Hobbs or Bradman, as Hobbs played at a time when the wickets were not as easy as they had been since Bradman came into the International arena, but still Bradman's scoring has been consistent as to average nearly a 100 runs per innings that one must give the palm to Bradman as the best batsman in International cricket."

Proceeding Dr. Subbaroyan said "The Australians still retain the Ashes as they won it in Australia during the tour of G. O. Allen in 1936-1937 and they are still the proud possessors of the International Cricket Championship, but England had bad luck this year, as except in the Leeds Test, they held the upper hand in every match that has been played. Hammond is the only captain besides Sir Stanley Jackson, who has won the toss every time in a series. What might have happened, if Australia had won the toss at the Oval is a thing which no one can say. Though I feel that if they had won the toss with Bradman fit, they might have kept England out on that perfect wicket for as many runs as England scored. This should not detract from the great victory England achieved at the Oval, because I feel even if Bradman and Fingleton had been fit, England would have won anyhow as the match was to be played to a finish."

HUTTON'S ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. Subbaroyan added "Taking the present series, as a whole, it has been proved beyond doubt that English cricket is very much on the upward grade and England have found a fine batsman in Hutton who has got a long time in International cricket if he keeps fit. To have beaten the record in his very first year of International cricket is a great achievement and it will take time before his record score of 364 at the Oval is beaten. If anyone is to beat it, it must be Bradman once again."

Concluding Dr. Subbaroyan said "The attraction of Australia has been such that there is a clamour among the English cricketing public that the Australian visit should be once in 3 years, as it was before the war. This, of course, is not possible with so many countries having attained Test standard. I hope the countries will also feel that if cricket is to become the great Empire game that it is, other countries besides Australia should have their chance of visiting the home of Cricket and not only showing what they are capable of but also learning the finer points of the game. I, therefore, trust that this will not mean that the usual visits that have been arranged for instance with countries like India, West Indies and New Zealand will be given up. Only by chance of visits can International cricket take the place which it has and which it will in future. We will, very likely have a visit of an official M.C.C. team to this country next year and I hope it will be possible for England to send her best man, as by that alone interest in cricket in this country, be kept up and standards raised.

As Lawn Tennis is the game for all countries, Cricket is the game for all Empire countries and I am sure that those in authority in cricket circles in England will not forget this fact and will not be carried away by the mere talk of Anglo-Australian visits as, from the financial point of view, they are the best."—A. P.

China Cannot Be Conquered

Japanese Pay Dearly For Aerial Attacks: Many 'Crack' Pilots Killed

SHANGHAI, (By Air Mail).

"CHINA CANNOT BE CONQUERED.

That is the belief held by Japanese soldiers, according to an entry in the diary of Lt. Saburo Kobayashi of the Japanese air force, who died near Hankow on April 29, when his 'plane was shot down by the Chinese anti-air craft fire.

The following passages from the diary found on the dead body of the Japanese pilot, are published in "The People's Tribune," a fortnightly review of China and the Far East:—

"November 14, 1937: The Kato Squadron to-day received me with a sad silence when I showed up to fill the vacancy left by Nagamura. He was a lad aged 22, who met his death when his 'plane caught fire in an aerial battle above Anyang, in Northern China.

CAPT. KATO'S EXPERIENCE

"Captain Kato seems to be very serious about everything. His skin is of copper colour and his eyes are small but sharp. He is the only man in our squadron who still under-estimates the fighting strength of the Chinese air force."

"March 1, 1938: We had a bad fight with the Chinese to-day over the skies of Yoyang. Captain Kato is very excited and wants to send a challenge to the Chinese air force. But I cannot take the matter so lightly, for I counted forty-three bullet holes in my 'planes. The Chinese pilots are surprisingly brave. When they cannot get advantage in any other way, they drive their 'planes at us at full speed. In fighting the Chinese, one should keep a respectable distance from them.

BAD NEWS FOR JAPANESE

"A good deal of bad news has come in lately. Hiroshi Miwa was killed in Shansi. The naval air squadron suffered heavy losses too. The nationally famous "Red Warrior," Col. R. Shioda, was killed in Nanchang. Kaneko was shot in a raid on Hankow on February 18; while Kurimoto is still missing. Some of the best fighters in the Imperial Air Force, such as Kotani, Tanake, and Nagada, have all been sacrificed in this war."

"March 22: Bad news is arriving too frequently. One of our divisions is besieged at Lini. The Chinese air squadrons came in big bombers to bomb our positions and the Kato Squadron has been ordered to Shantung to help our land forces. We had some wine during our evening meal. Captain Kato declared: "Now that we have a chance to engage the best squadrons of the Chinese, we must destroy every machine that they send against us." We all sang and drank a lot of wine."

THE GRIM FIGHT

"March 25: We set out at dawn for the Chinese aerodrome at Kweitch. Kawahara's 'plane, whose wing mark showed that its pilot had shot down six machines, was flying to my right. Captain Kato's was in the lead. Above our squadron was the Teranishi Squadron. Further above was the Nagahira Squadron.

"We were getting near the Kweitch Aerodrome, when all of a sudden the enemy pursuits attacked. We broke up formation to meet the coming 'planes. The other two squadrons above were also engaged. Soon the seventy or so 'planes of both sides were fighting in small groups. After ten minutes both sides suffered losses. The thick smoke in the clouds showed there had been quite a few casualties.

KAWAHARA SHOT DEAD

"All of a sudden Kawahara's 'plane caught fire and fell like a torch. We quietly slipped away and returned to our base. The Kweitch raid was a failure. In the evening Captain Kato sat sadly by himself. His most trusted lieutenant Kawahara was dead; so were Lt. Fujiyama and several other comrades. Little remained of the former proud Kato Squadron. At a distance, Pilot Nigawa looked at the captain in angered silence."

"April 10: Captain Kato's gloom after the death of his friends must be the cause of his own death in our second raid on Kweitch.

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Penn Relay: The N. Y. A. C. runner crossed the line first. Thirty-three seconds later the Millrose entry arrived, followed thirteen seconds later by the Curb Exchange runner.

• • •

Biography: The name of the sea fighter is David Farragut: The words in the horizontal rows are: Daring, harbor, novice, cruise, sturdy, behalf, armada, porter, waters, damage, rugged, butler, Tuxpan.

• • •

Pretzel: When correctly put together the two rings will form a ring of similar shape but twice the size.

• • •

Triple Multiplication: The digits should be disposed of as follows: 63 times 3; 27 times 7; 21 times 9, with 189 as the common product in the central circle.

• • •

Mate Men: The Menu, Anchovies, Consomme, Boiled Potatoes, Roast Duck, Orange Ices, Demi-tasse.

• • •

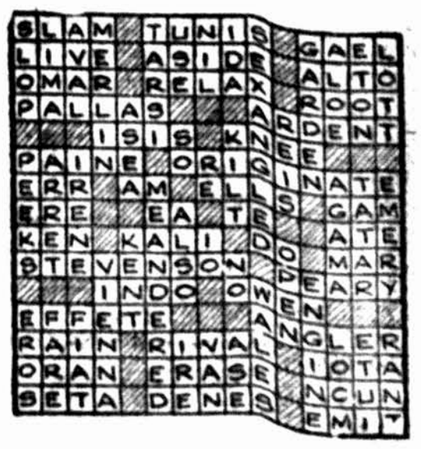
Concealed Proverb: Do not cross a bridge before you come to it.

• • •

Shakespeare: Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

• • •

Drop-a-Letter: Eastern, astern, stern, tern, ern, RN, e.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I want an office boy who uses his eyes and doesn't need a lot of talk to understand what is required," barked the manager. "Now, do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," replied the young applicant; "I'll just pop across the road and buy you a clean collar."

* * * *

MacPherson was in love, and after he and his girl had had a walk one evening he invited her to have a drink feeling sure she would ask for nothing more than a modest lemonade.

"Well, Jennie, dear," he said, "and what'll I order for ye?"

"Why, thank you," she replied. "I'll have a large port."

"A large port!" he gasped. "Losh, woman, come on oot and I'll buy ye a picture postcard o' Liverpool!"

* * * *

The minister and his wife were discussing two ex-parishioners who were in the news

"Ay," said the minister, "I knew them both as boys. One was a clever, handsome fellow; the other a steady, hard worker. The clever lad was left behind in the race of life, but the hard worker—well, he's died and left sixty thousand pounds to his widow It's a great moral."

"Yes", replied the wife, with a smile. "it is. I heard this morning that the clever one is going to marry the widow."

* * * *

The commercial traveller had been having a very thin time, but one day he came home in a tearing hurry and started hunting through his papers.

"What's the matter, Jack?" asked his wife.

"Well," came the answer, "I took an order to-day, and now I've forgotten the address of the firm I work for."

* * * *

Mrs. Bliss: "Miss Maiden says she's twenty-five—do you believe that?"

Mrs. Blass: "Well, she's stuck to the same story all the years I've known her."

* * * *

"Dad, what is inertia?"

"Well, if I have it, it's pure laziness; but if your mother has it, it's nervous prostration."

* * * *

A young man, making lengthy inquiries at a railway booking office, was soon holding up a queue of people who became increasingly impatient.

"The fact is," he was heard to say, "I've a weekend I don't know what to do with."

"Put your hat on it," said one of the queue.

* * * *

"Oh, scene-shifter," said the holiday revue chorus girl; could you push this door open for me?"

"Sure, miss!" replied the man. He pushed very hard, but the door opened easily. "I say," he continued, "couldn't you have opened the blinkin' door yourself? It opens easy."

"Yes, I know, but the paint isn't dry yet," said the girl, sweetly.

* * * *

An old man who was a great golf enthusiast and a young man who was equally keen had spent the whole day on the links and had enjoyed some close and exciting games.

As they left for home, the old man remarked: "Eh, man, but it's been a grand day!"

"It has," assented the other.

* * * *

"Do ye think ye could come again in the morning?"

"Well," answered the young man, reflectively, "I was to have been married, but I can put it off."

* * * *

"Oh, Dolores," said the young man, "it's heavenly dancing with you like this! You know, right at this moment I'm treading on a cloud!"

"Don't kid yourself, big boy," said his partner. "That's my foot!"

"Well, how's your courtship progressing? Have your girl's people accepted you as one of the family yet?"

* * * *

"Oh, absolutely, definitely. Last night, for instance, you should have heard the telling-off her mother gave me for using the guest towel!"

* * * *

Adam and Eve were naming the animals of the earth when along came a rhinoceros.

"What shall we call this one?" asked Adam.

"Let's call it a rhinoceros," replied Eve.

"But why a rhinoceros?"

"Well, because it looks more like a rhinoceros than anything we've named yet."

* * * *

A farmer was visiting a Mexican settlement after some years' absence.

Talking to an old friend on ranch, he said: "So old Bluff's gone. Did you miss him?"

"No," replied the other. "That's why he's gone. I never miss."

* * *

"Last night John tried to put his arm round me three times."

"I say! Some arm!"

* * *

The diner rushed over to the manager.

"I've been robbed!" he screamed. "Somebody has stolen my hat."

"What kind of a hat was it?" asked the manager.

"It was a light brown trilby," explained the diner.

"H'm," mused the manager. "Now that you mention it, I just saw a fellow walk out with that very hat."

The customer looked hastily towards the door.

"Quick, quick!" he demanded. "What did the chap look like?

The manager shook his head.

"Terrible," he replied. "The hat was much too small for him!"

* * * *

The landlady brought in a plateful of extremely thin slices of bread and butter, which rather dismayed her hungry men boarders,

"Did you cut these, Mrs. Brown?" said one.

"Yes—I cut them," came the stern reply.

"Oh!" went on the boarder. "All right; I'll shuffle and deal!"

* * * *

In preparation for a coming event little Joan had been told that daddy was ordering a small brother. Triplets arrived, and when Joan heard that she said to her mother: "Why didn't you order a baby yourself? You know how daddy stutters."

* * * *

"What is that deaf-and-dumb carpenter so frantic about?"

"He just hit his thumb with a hammer and he can't find his pad and pencil."

* * * *

"What is your favourite sport, doctor?"

"Sleighing."

"I mean, apart from business."

* * * *

"I can't bear that man. He always smiles to himself when I say anything silly."

"I know, dear. A sort of perpetual grin."

* * * *

Overheard in Edinburgh.

"Ach, it's not gettin' drunk that's the trouble.. It's the wakening to all the horrors of sobriety!"

* * * *

"I can't hit him," said the mediocre boxer after the first round.

"Keep on swinging your arms about," said his second. "You may bother him with the draught."

* * * *

Two women on a day's outing went into a restaurant and ordered tripe. When they started to eat it, one woman said to the other, "Isn't this tripe tough and stringy?"

"Well," replied the other, "I suppose it is a little, but have you tried eating it with your veil off?"

* * *

Mrs. Ball was reading from the evening paper.

"I see there's another centenarian dead," she said.

Young Tommy raised his head from his home-work and said: "Oh, I say! I hope it's not, Bradman!"

A business magnate was walking along the promenade while his wife was bathing. Suddenly he saw a crowd on the beach. He hurried down to find that his wife had just been rescued from drowning.

"What are you doing?" he shouted to a doctor who was trying to revive her.

"Giving artificial respiration," came the reply.

"Well for Heaven's sake give her the real thing. I'll pay for it."

* * * *

"Why did you flirt with me?" demanded the young man, bitterly. "Why did you let me take you motoring every day? Why did you, let me take you to theatres and dances every night? Why did you encourage me when you were already engaged?'

She hung her head demurely and replied: "'I wanted to test my love for Gerald."

* * *

"My friends," said the preacher, "you will remember I promised to speak to you to-night on 'The World's Greatest Liars,' and that I asked you to prepare your minds by reading the seventeenth chapter of St. Mark. Kindly raise your hands if you have done so."

Every hand went up.

"Thank you," the preacher continued. "As there are only sixteen chapters in St. Mark, my subject will not be entirely inappropriate."

* * * *

In a train from Southampton to London a man was speaking to an American girl who was paying her first visit to this country.

"I think your English countryside is lovely," she said, "but your cattle seem much smaller than ours."

* * * *

The man replied facetiously, "That's to make milking easier—to make them nearer the ground."

"Say," said the girl earnestly, "aren't you Britishers tricky?"

* * * *

The prodigal wrote a piteous appeal for paternal help, winding up with the confession that he was obliged to sleep in a disused cowshed.

Back came a postcard from his father: "Dear Oswald, is there room for two?"

Our Humorist At Large

"Since my husband was in Egypt he has been keen on that type of architecture."

"He's got a six months old baby at home."

"Are you quite sure that this boat is going to the Canary Islands?"

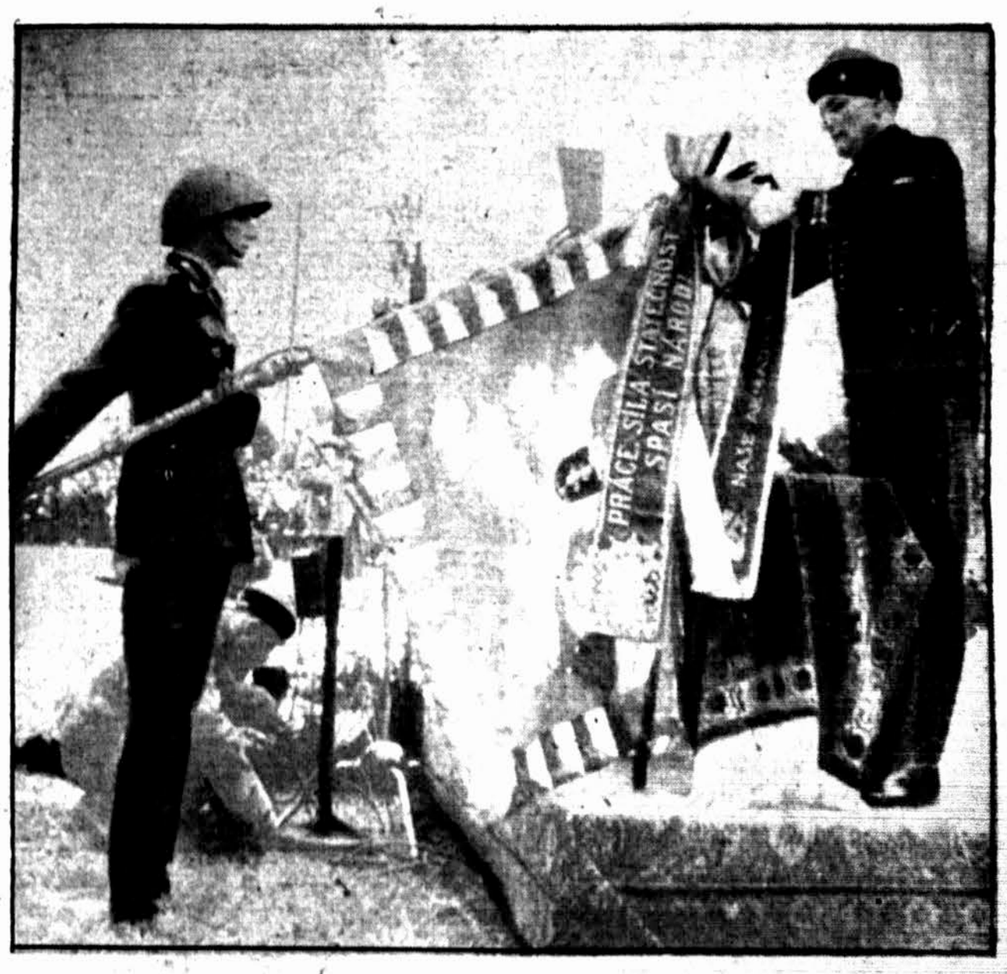
"On the Watch."

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

A Pyramid of Beauty.

OUR ASSOCIATION HAS TAKEN UP OVER 70 CASES OF OVERCHARGING
LOWER RENTS MEAN MORE FOOD FOR OUR CHILDREN.
AGAINST RENT PROFITEERS

The tenants of Quinn Buildings, a tenement in East End of London, have pledged themselves to refuse to pay rent until they have been granted the reductions in rent and repairs to which they maintain they are entitled. Photo shows the "Rent strikers" parading the streets with banners and posters.



With their country facing the most perilous situation in her history, hundreds of young graduates became lieutenants in the Czechoslovakian Army at an impressive ceremony at the Military Academy of Hranice last month. Photo Shows:—Decorating the standard of the military school at the ceremony.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

September 11, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

Lucky Number Scheme

37 READERS STAND TO GET

Rs. 500.

Preserve Your Sunday Copies One May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

FOR

August

Lucky Numbers

SEE (Page 29)

We undertake to buy the Copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/- Rs. 10/- or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, issued during the current month, will bear a number on the last cover-page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:——

1	copy at	Rs.	100
2	copies at	,,	50 each
4	,,	,,	25 ,,
10	,,	,,	10 ,,
20	,,	,,	5 ,,
		Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.